The New-York Times.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Success of the Operations of the Loan Syndicate.

Seventy-Five Millions Already Subscribed for in London.

The Books to be Closed Today Instead of Thursday.

Disasters at Sea in Various Parts of the Globe.

Wreck of an English Steamer and Fifty Lives Lost.

Admiral Rodgers' Report of the Result of the Corean Expedition.

THE NEW LOAN.

Success of the Operations of the Syndicate – What the Secretary of the Treasury May Do When the $200,000,000 Are Taken–$75,000,000 Subscribed in Europe Already.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The news from London today which records the success of the Syndicate in disposing of almost the whole of the $80,000,000 of the new loan which was assigned to Europe, excited on its receipt here much enthusiasm, and the feeling of distrust of our ability to refund the debt has changed to hope. The Syndicate by the terms of its agreement with the Treasury, might have been fifteen months in subscribing for the amount, which, by the success it has met, can be taken probably within fifteen days of the time its first subscription was made, excepting, of course, the amounts designated for the national banks. When spoken to a few days ago about the withdrawal of the four and a half and four per cent. bonds, the Secretary remarked in his quiet way, "We will dispose of the $200,000,000 now on the market first if we can, and then we will take another observation." This is about all the public will get of the remainder of the programme till the Secretary is ready to give it out. But it may be expected that the advantage gained will be followed up as fast as possible. The rise in the value of our six per cent. bonds since Mr. BOUTWELL has been Secretary has put in the pockets of the holders of them upward of $300,000,000, and there is besides the gain to the Government direct by the improvement of our credit, so that the success already gained leaves no doubt that during the present administration all the Five-twenties will be exchanged.

LONDON, Aug. 22—5 P. M.—The introduction of $75,000,000 of the United States five per cent. loan, today, by Messrs. JAY COOKE, MCCULLOCH & Co., was a marked success, the subscriptions exceeding in a single day the whole amount offered. The continental subscriptions are reported to be large. The books will be closed to-morrow instead of on Thursday, as had been advertised.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—In addition to the subscriptions from the European Syndicate today, there were subscriptions amounting to over $500,000 by American agents.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Wreck of an English Steamer, and Fifty Lives Lost–The Ship Enterpe Founders–A Boat's Crew Missing–Loss of the Steamer Wyoming.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The *Prince of Wales*, bound from Hong Kong to Bankok, Siam, has foundered at sea. Fifty persons lost their lives by the disaster.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Admiral LANMIN reports from Bahia, that the English steamer *Tycho Brahe*, bound to England, arrived at Bahia, July 26, from Montevideo, July 10, having on board Capt. GEO. W. LEACH, master of the ship *Enterpe*, from New-York, who goes to Falmouth and thence to New-York. He states that on June 5, in lat. 36 30, south; lon. 47, west, his ship was reported as leaking, and in thirty minutes afterwards she went down. The officers and crew took to the two boats; the Captain and sixteen men in the larger, and seven men in the smaller boat. After weathering two heavy gales, the large boat made Rio Grande do Sul, on June 14, having been for two days and nights without food or water. The smaller boat had not been heard from, but it is supposed she has been picked up by a passing vessel.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 22.—The smack *Ida Mary* arrived at Newport this morning, with wrecked material, including part of a pilot-house with the word *Wyoming* painted on it; an extension-table, life preserver, &c., from the wreck of the steamer sunk about three miles off the shore. Two mastheads are out of the water. She is a large vessel, with side wheels, and appears to have been blown up by powder or steam. The revenue cutter *Moccasin* will proceed at once to the wreck.

Later.—The steamer *Wyoming*, reported sunk off Point Judith, was from New-York, bound to Providence with moulding sand. She sprung a leak, was abandoned by the crew and sunk. The crew reached Narragansett and proceeded thence to Boston via Newport.

THE INDIANS.

Restitution by the Kiowas–They Want to Live in Peace–No More Raids to be Made.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Indian Bureau, today, received a communication from ENOCH HOAG, of the Central and Southern Indian Superintendency, transmitting a report received by him from LAURIE TATUM, Agent for the Kiowas, dated Fort Sill, Aug. 5, in which the agent states that KICKING BIRD and several other chiefs and head men of the Kiowas were at that post on the 2d inst., and brought in eleven mules to in part replace the ones they recently stole in Texas, and gave assurances that they wished to live in peace, and would make no more raids in Texas or elsewhere, and that they would bring in the remainder of the forty-one mules they had stolen. The mules brought in were very inferior, and the agent would keep but two of them, telling the Indians they stole good mules and must return good ones. He assured them that if they would restore the mules and go upon the Reservation, nothing would be done with them at present, but as soon as they made another raid, an attempt would be made to arrest the leaders of the raiding party, and the chiefs who were with SANTANTA on his late raid.

Agent TATUM expresses the opinion that the Kiowas are in better subjection now than they ever were before. Col. GRIERSON, commanding at Fort Sill, and Col. MCKENZIE, commanding at Fort Richardson, Texas, have for some time been preparing to make a joint movement against the Kiowas, which is probably one cause of their coming in, as they have undoubtedly observed the movements of the troops. Should the Indians fail to restore the stolen mules, an effort to capture a portion or all the chiefs engaged in the raid into Texas will probably be made.

THE COREA.

Conclusion of Admiral Rodgers' Report–Gallantry of the Attacking Force–The Iroquois to Reinforce the Asiatic Squadron.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The following is the conclusion of the report of Admiral RODGERS:

"We captured and destroyed five forts—those of Point du Coude and Fort McKee being probably among the principal and the strongest in the Kingdom; fifty flags were taken, including those of the Generalissimo; 481 pieces of ordnance fell into our hands, besides very many gingals; 243 dead Coreans were counted in the works; a few prisoners were taken, not above twenty, and most of these were wounded. These last were treated with all the attention possible and finally released. Thus was the treacherous attack upon our people and the insult to our flag redressed. It was not deemed desirable to hold the position, as our purpose was not to enter upon extended operations; and, on account of the exceeding danger and difficulties of holding the vessels in position, exposed to the furious and uncertain currents of the river, it was deemed best to withdraw the entire force upon the following morning, the 12th of June. It gives me the greatest satisfaction to say that in this expedition our officers and men encountered difficulties which were surmounted only by the most arduous labor, and defeated a determined enemy in a desperate fight, with a courage the most admirable. The victory is one of which the navy may well feel proud."

Orders were issued from the Navy Department, today, to put the United States steamer *Iroquois*, now at Philadelphia, in commission, and she will sail from there to join our fleet in the East Indies.

The Wreck of the German Schooner–Another Development of the Corean Difficulty.

While the United States Asiatic Squadron is waiting at Chefoo for further instructions from Washington, other events have transpired which may lead the Coreans into complications with the British and German Governments, and which, should a further attack be ordered, may result in the Stars and Stripes, the Union Jack, and the flag of Germany acting in unison. The facts are briefly as follows:

In the early part of June, a German schooner, the *Chusan*, left Chefoo for Passiett, or Port May, but in passing round the Corean peninsula was drifted out of her course by a current during a fog, and was stranded on an island in the Sir James Hall group. The crew abandoned the vessel and succeeded in reaching the Corean coast in safety. The Corean authorities offered to send the crew by convoy overland to Chefoo, but informed the Captain that he would not be allowed to take anything from the wreck, as the Coreans considered that belonged to them. The Chinese portion of the crew accepted the offer, but the remainder, knowing the character of the people with whom they had to deal, preferred risking a run in their two boats across the Gulf of Liautung. One boat proceeded direct for Chefoo, but the other was picked up by the United States steamer *Palos*, and the men taken on board, where they received the hospitality and treatment they needed.

In due course the wreck was sold at Chefoo for about $80 at auction to two British subjects, named respectively, CAMPBELL and PAUL. These two, with a German and a party of Chinese, proceeded in a junk to the wreck. Arrived there, they were immediately surrounded by the Coreans and made prisoners, the Europeans being slung on bamboos, after the fashion that pigs are carried, and hurried off through the settlement into the interior. Some Chinese who escaped returned to Chefoo, and informed the British authorities of what had transpired. The British man-of-war *Ringdove*, having on board Mr. MAYERS, the British Consul, accordingly left Chefoo on the 6th of July for Corea, to make some inquiries as to his countrymen, and an officer of the *Hertha*, a German man-of-war, also goes in the *Ringdove* to ascertain what has become of the German. It is stated that the notification of the British Consul that any Queen's subject going to Corea did so at his own risk, was not issued till three days after the three men had sailed, and that under these circumstances all the British residents in Chinese waters are anxious that the Coreans should be made to deliver them up or take the consequences.

This new development and the position in which the American fleet is placed is exciting no small interest among all the Europeans and Americans in China and Japan. Though some of the papers blame Mr. LOW, the American Minister, for not receiving the Corean officials who first came on board the American vessels and treating with them; although they had no official credentials from the King of Corea, all agree that the attack on the surveying party was unwarranted, and are loud in their praise of the gallant manner in which our seamen and marines maintained the honor of our flag. They argue that the mission was simply one of peace, and express a hope that the authorities at Washington will not stop short now that the treacherous and piratical character of the Coreans is again distinctly shown. No other course was open to Admiral RODGERS but to clear the insult to the American flag, and if the people of the United States desire that their country shall be respected in this part of the world, they must indorse the action of their representative.

What may be the action of the British and German Governments it is of course at present impossible to devise, but the fact again developed that the Coreans consider all vessels wrecked on their coast as their property, justifies our Government in endeavoring to make a treaty in accordance with the usages of civilized nations. The cruel treatment to which the two Englishmen and the German were subjected, may awaken these nationalities to provide for the prevention of anything like it in the future, and to assist the United States in obtaining protection for the lives and properties of seamen who are unfortunate enough to be shipwrecked on the rock-bound shores of Corea.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Brick Pomeroy in Danger of Being Shot–An Angry General After Him.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—"Brick" POMEROY was advertised to lecture in Oakland last evening, and it was rumored that Gen. N. H. LAGRANGE had determined to shoot him on sight for an article that appeared in the La Crosse *Democrat* reflecting injuriously on the General's domestic relations. Just as POMEROY's friends at the hotel were starting for the lecture hall, Gen. LAGRANGE appeared at the door of the parlor, where a number of ladies and gentlemen were sitting, and demanded to see POMEROY, and attempted to force himself into the room, but was grappled by Col. JOHN SCOTT, editor of the Oakland *Transcript*, and a lively fist fight ensued, the General being eventually removed by his friends. The Sheriff of the county fearing blood shed, forbade the opening of the hall, and another room was secured and the lecture delivered to a large audience. Mr. POMEROY denies the authorship or any knowledge of the article referred to.

Death of a Pioneer–Tea Shipments–Another Stage-Coach Robbery.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—Brick POMEROY, Gen. LAGRANGE and Col. SCOTT have amicably settled their difficulties, all parties apologizing. Mr. M. F. BUTLER, the pioneer architect of California, and a native of Massachusetts, died this morning. Eighty car-loads, aggregating 1,600,000 pounds of fresh teas, have been shipped overland within a week, and a full cargo by special steamer is due here next week, and will go overland. The Hale & Norcross Mining Company have levied an assessment of $10. Stocks generally are buoyant. The Red Bluff stage was robbed, near Cottonwood, by four masked robbers, who carried off WELLS, FARGO & CO.'s treasure-boxes. The passengers were unmolested.

Border Ruffianism–Pistol Sway in Newton, Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Aug. 22.—A week ago, in an election row at Newton, the terminus of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, a Texan was shot and killed by one MCCLOSKY, the Texan being the aggressor. Since that time MCCLOSKY has been appointed a policeman, and there has been a feud between him and Texans which culminated in a general fight on Saturday night, in which MCCLOSKY and a Texan were killed, and two others mortally and four seriously wounded. There is but little law in that region and more trouble is anticipated. The Texan drovers congregate there in great numbers.

INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACES.

Entries Closed–Seven Four-Oared Crews in–The Training Crews at St. John–Precautions Against Fouling.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 22.—The entries for the regatta are now complete and the list closed. They are, for the four-oared race, the Pryor, Barton and the Roche crews of Halifax: the Renforth and Taylor crews of England: the Coulter crew of the United States, and the Paris crew of St. John. There are five entries for the single-scull race, namely: Renforth, Brown of the Prior crew, Coulter of the American crew, Sadler of the Taylor and Bagnall crew, and Tracy, of the Barton crew. This race excites equal attention, almost, with the four-oared match. BROWN, of the Prior crew, has a good reputation, and it is expected that the contest between him and RENFORTH will be very close. The Yacht Club offer a number of prizes for swimming matches to take place on the last day of the races. The second Tyne crew are very confident, and anticipate that the only contest will be between them and the Renforth crew. Every precaution has been taken to prevent fouling on the day of the races by stationing boats plainly marking out the course of the race. Grand stands have been erected capable of accommodating several thousand people.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 22.—The Tyne and Paris crews have finished training, and are resting today. Both crews are in capital condition, and a splendid race is anticipated. The city is crowded with visitors. There is very little betting, but the odds are still in favor of the Tyne crew.

The following additional entries have been made for the single-scull race: THOMAS HAYES, of the Pryor crew, weight 168 pounds; CHARLES NICKERSON, extra man of the same crew, 170 pounds; HARRY KELLY, of Renforth's crew, 156 pounds; GEORGE LOVITT, of Halifax, 160 pounds, making thus far ten entries. The Yacht Club, though showing every attention to the Press, will not permit steamers to accompany the boats over the course; therefore there may be some difficulty in promptly reporting the four-oared race.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 22.—The weather tonight is very fine, and the water is in a state of perfect calm, with every appearance that it will continue in that condition. If the weather is unfavorable between 7 and 10 A. M., to-morrow, the race will be postponed till between 4 and 6 P. M. Betting is now more lively. The backers of the Tyne crew offer three to two, but the backers of the St. John crew are generally holding off for heavier odds. The latter say that the Tyne crew, to win, must row over the course two minutes quicker than in the Lachine race. At the meeting of the crews last night, the Tyne crew chose WILLIAM OLDHAM, of Newcastle, England, for their umpire, and the St. John crew named JAMES STOCKHOUSE, of St. John. Hon. THOMAS R. JONES, of St. John, is referee. The steamers *New-York* and *New-Brunswick* arrived this afternoon from Portland, bringing 800 passengers. Thousands of persons arrived last evening from Nova Scotia by trains and steamers.

CHICAGO COMMERCE.

Direct Importation From Liverpool–New-York Threatened.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 22.—The *Tribune*, this morning, calls attention to a new phase of the Chicago importing trade which has been recently developed. This is bringing goods from Europe via Montreal, and landing them directly at our wharves without previous overhauling. Several of our heaviest merchants have adopted this channel of traffic, which promises to grow rapidly by reason of its success. A propeller, laden with dry goods, which left Liverpool on the 29th of July, arrived in port yesterday, so that by twenty-two days from the time the goods left a European port they will be in the warehouse of the importer. This is much quicker time than can be depended upon importing via New-York, where goods, besides being subjected to outrageous charges, are usually detained from ten to twenty days in the Custom-house, in addition to twelve days or more on the ocean, and from three to seven days on the railroad, with high charges for transportation. This independent mode of importing is working well. The only fear is that the New-York interest will become so seriously alarmed at the threatened loss of this business that they will offer better inducements for time, and flatter our merchants into a renewal of their fealty to the old system. What is wanted now is complete concentration of commercial independence.

THE BUFFENBARGER CASE.

Progress of the Investigation–Conclusion of Dr. Wormley's Cross-Examination.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 22.—In the Buffenbarger case, today, nothing of importance was brought out. The cross-examination of Prof. WORMLEY was concluded. Dr. SPRAGUE, who was present when BUFFENBARGER'S remains were exhumed, was next called. He said that everything about the grave indicated that it had never been disturbed. He procured the jars in which the organs were brought to Prof. WORMLEY; he recognized the features of PETER BUFFENBARGER when the lid of the coffin was removed; he noticed the appearance of the lungs at the grave, they were of a dark pinkish color, considerably collapsed. The walls of the abdomen were firm, having the appearance of being parboiled. It did not occur to him, while performing the operation, to secure the orifices by ligature. The undertaker was examined, and also two other men, as to the identity of the remains. There were about seventy-five ladies present during the examination today.

KILLED BY KEROSENE.

A Little Girl Burned to a Crisp in Attempting to Light a Fire With Kerosene.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1871.

MATILDA REIN, aged twelve years, living in the family of her brother-in-law, DAVID ELTISS, on Brown-street, in this place, kindled a fire about 11 o'clock this forenoon, preparatory to getting dinner. She was alone in an out-kitchen at the time, her sister, Mrs. ELTISS, being in another part of the house. The latter was startled, just before noon, by a tremendous report, which shook the entire house. She immediately ran out to the kitchen, when a horrible sight met her eyes. Her little sister was enveloped in a sheet of flame, uttering piercing and heart-rending screams and running wildly about the room. Mrs. ELTISS at once threw a piece of carpet about her, but before the fire was extinguished every vestige of clothing was burned off the unfortunate child, and her body from head to foot was one terrible blister. Her eyes were burned out, and the cords of her body contracted so that she was drawn up like a ball. A more horrid sight was never witnessed. A physician was summoned, but no human aid could benefit her. Notwithstanding her terrible condition, she lived in the most intense agony until 2½ o'clock this afternoon, when she died. No one saw what occasioned the explosion, but the ruptured kerosene-can on the floor and the shattered stove showed plainly that she had attempted to hasten the progress of the fire by pouring the combustible stuff upon it, and the result was as stated.

DAVID TILTON, of New-York City, who has been on trial before the United States Court in Buffalo, the past two days, charged with smuggling nutmegs, in October, 1869, was convicted yesterday afternoon.

SARATOGA RACES.

A Fine Day and Some Excellent Sport.

Break in the Cool Weather—Duffy, Midday, Daniels and Abdel Koree the Winners—Commencement of the Fall Season.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1871.

Another heavy and continuous rain last night, washed the roads and streets of the village, rendering the night cold and chilly. This morning we found gloomy sultry weather, clouds and mist, with a thick swash of mud on every road. The light sand and gravel of the race-course had filtered away the greater part of the moisture, and at noon was sufficiently dry for the day's sport. Notwithstanding all these disadvantages the attendance was large, probably five thousand persons being present. The attractions of the day were enough to have filled both stands, quarter-stretch and field to overflowing, but thousands who wished to go stayed at their hotels on account of the disagreeable weather, which after 12 o'clock became oppressively hot.

The first race was the grand extra steeple-chase handicap, about three miles distance, over a fair hunting course, with thirty-five leaps. Five horses were entered: *Earl of Richmond*, *Vesuvius*, *Jim Tisdale*, *Duffy* and *Astronomer*, all, with the exception of the first, being well known by description in these columns. But three of the animals, however, appeared in the contest—*Duffy*, *Astronomer* and *Vesuvius*. At the start *Vesuvius* led, with *Duffy* half a length behind. At the second hurdle both leaped together, and *Duffy* darted ahead, leaving *Vesuvius* perceptibly behind. This order was maintained until the hurdle and ditch near the grand stand was reached, when *Vesuvius* threw his rider, who, however, instantly sprung into the saddle again and dashed gallantly on, making good time in pursuit. *Astronomer* thus closed in next to *Duffy*, and with varying success kept up. On the last half mile, at the half turn, *Astronomer* was neck and neck with *Duffy*, and for a moment was a length ahead. *Astronomer* hesitated at the hurdles, and thereby lost all chance in the race. He did not balk, however, only hesitated, and then sprung up with a nervous effort, the others vaulting over without trouble or delay. On the homestretch, *Duffy* again took the lead, and came under the string with *Astronomer* nearly two lengths behind, *Vesuvius* bringing up some four rods in the rear. Time—6:36.

The second race was a free handicap, for all ages, for the distance of one mile. Five horses entered: *Nellie James*, *Tubman*, *Climax*, *Midday*, and an unnamed colt of D. MCDANIEL. *Climax* led at the start, but at the half turn *Midday* pressed him strongly, and finally came in the winner in good style; *Tubman* second. MCDANIEL's colt third. Time—1:48.

The third race was a handicap for two-year olds, one mile distance. Five entries were made, though only four ran. *Brennus*. *Frank Swift*, *Joe Daniels*, *Iverary*, and THOMPSON'S colt. The start was beautifully made, with nearly all abreast. At the half turn *Frank Swift* was ahead, but *Joe Daniels* soon passed him, and came in two lengths ahead, with *Frank Swift* next. Time—1:53¾.

The fourth and last race was a free handicap for all ages, for two miles distance. There were five entries: *Quintard*, *John Merryman*, *Barney Williams*, *Abdel Koree* and *Wine Sap*. At the start *Quintard* led, *Abdel Koree* being but a length behind, and *Barney Williams* third. At the first quarter the running was nearly even, for at the turn the horses were strung out in single file three lengths apart, going this order for a brief distance, until *Abdel Koree* gained, and came neck and neck to *Quintard*, and finally passed him. On the homestretch this position was maintained, and, despite *Quintard's* most desperate efforts, *Abdel Koree* shot under the string first, with *Quintard* two lengths in his rear, and *John Merryman*, *Barney Williams* and *Wine Sap* following in a cluster. Time—1:53¾.

In the afternoon the clouds broke away, leaving a clear sky and a hot sun, which rapidly dried the roads. A delicious breeze added its help, and everything promises well for a successful closing day for the meeting to-morrow.

The departures of yesterday have been more than balanced by the arrivals today. All the trains have brought up full quotas, and not a room is to be either begged or borrowed. At the Grand Union there were 290 arrivals; Congress Hall, 301; Clarendon, 49; Marvin House, 82; American, 79; Crescent, 43, and all the other houses in proportion. The hot Fall term has fairly set in, and the usual "second season" of gayety and life has commenced. The several springs never were more thronged than they are this afternoon. Congress Park, the Indian Encampment, and all the drives, walks, and sylvan retreats are alive with pleasure-seekers. The grand ball at "Congress Hall" takes place on Friday evening. The presence here of certain prominent politicians of both parties is regarded as indicative of great preparations for Convention business. Among the recent arrivals are Hon. W. R. BARTLETT, Secretary of State of Rhode Island; JOHN CARTER BROWN, of Providence, R. I.; George Law, Hon. Chas. E. Loew, P. I. Bergen, Senator Price, Hon. A. J. Rogers, of New-York, and Hon. S. O. Griswold, of Cleveland, Ohio.

THE GREAT STEEPLE-CHASE.

The sport opened with a grand extra steeple-chase handicap, over a fair hunting course, and thirty-five leaps; a distance of about three miles; the first horse to receive $500, the second $200, and the third $100; three or more to start, entrance free. Five horses accepted the weights, only three however came up to the starting post. These were GAFFNEY & TULLEY'S b. h. *Vesuvius*, C. J. ALLOWAY'S br. g. *Duffy* and J. W. WELDON'S br. c. *Astronomer*. *Vesuvius* was a hot favorite in the pools, with *Astronomer* as second choice. *Vesuvius* went off with the lead, closely pursued by *Duffy*, with *Astronomer* close up. The first jump, a stone wall, was taken in the same order, also the hurdle just beyond. In making the last jump *Astronomer* hit the top rail and came near throwing his rider. At the third obstacle *Duffy* was the first over, and had a clear lead of six lengths; *Vesuvius* was second, two lengths in front of *Astronomer*. Not much change took place in the positions of the horses as they ran around the east end of the inclosure, and when they crossed the stone wall near the stand *Duffy* had increased his lead to twelve lengths, and was still followed by *Vesuvius*. The water jump was taken in fine style, as well as the next dozen jumps, and all went smoothly till they came to the water jump the second time, when *Vesuvius* struck short, and threw his rider heavily. This mishap destroyed all chances of the favorite winning, and narrowed the contest down to *Duffy* and *Astronomer*. The horses jumped out on the track at the same instant, and made away as fast as possible for home. At the jump at the last turn, *Astronomer* held the lead for a short distance, but fell to the rear again, and crossed the last hurdle one length behind *Duffy*. *Duffy* was the first to cross the score, two lengths ahead of *Astronomer*, while *Vesuvius* was pegging along a quarter of a mile in the rear.

The time of this race was 6:36.

MILE DASH FOR ALL AGES.

The second race was a free handicap for all ages, one mile, for a purse of $500. It was contested by the five following horses: A. BELMONT'S ch. m. *Nellie James*, GEO. H. RICE'S b. c. *Tubman*, D. MCDANIEL'S br. f. by *Australian*, R. SHEA'S br. h. *Climax*, and T. W. DOSWELL'S b. m. *Midday*. *Climax* got off with the lead, followed by *Midday* and *Nellie James*. They rushed around the turn, and at the quarter-pole were running as follows: *Climax* first, half a length ahead of *Midday*. *Nellie James* was third and *Tubman* fourth; MCDANIEL'S filly was last. In this order they ran all the way up the backstretch and around the turn. As they approached the three-quarter pole, however, *Midday* began to put on steam, and as they swept into the homestretch was leading half a length; *Tubman* was second, two lengths in front of *Climax*. *Nellie James* was fourth, and MCDANIEL'S filly last. Coming down the homestretch, the whip and spur were applied freely, but *Midday* lasted longer in the mud than the others, and won the race easily by six lengths. *Tubman* was second, one length in front of MCDANIEL'S filly, *Climax* was fourth, and *Nellie James* last. Time—1:48.

MILE DASH FOR TWO-YEAR OLDS.

The third race was a mile dash by two-year olds for a purse of $500. Four horses started, as follows: F. M. HALL'S gr. c. *Frank Swift*, D. MCDANIEL'S ch. c. *Joe Daniels*, R. W. CAMERON'S br. f. *Inverary*, and E. THOMPSON'S b. f. by *Lightning*. The horses had a capital send-off, and did not let the grass grow under their feet as they flew around the turn. As they passed the quarter-pole *Frank Swift* was leading, *Jo Daniels* was second, the Thompson filly third, and *Inverary* last. On the way up the backstretch *Jo Daniels* forced the pace, and took the lead. Passing the half-mile pole he was about a head in front of *Frank Swift*, the Thompson filly was third, and *Inverary* last. They ran in this order till on the way down the homestretch, when the final struggle begun. They passed under the string with *Jo Daniels* leading by six lengths. *Frank Swift* was second, four lengths ahead of *Inverary*, and the Thompson filly was last by half a length. Time—1:53¾.

TWO-MILE DASH.

The final event of the day was a free handicap, a dash of two miles, by all ages, for a purse of $700.

Five horses started in this contest, as follows: SPRINGFIELD & BUTLER'S b. c. *Quintard*, F. M. HALL'S b. c. *John Merryman*, G. W. STEWART'S ch. h. *Barney Williams*, D. MCDANIEL'S ch. c. *Abdel Koree*, and THOS. W. DOSWELL'S b. f. *Wine Sap*. *Abdel Koree* was a hot favorite, and justified the expectations of his backers by his performance in the race. *Quintard* led at the start, with *Abdel Koree* second and *Wine Sap* third. *Barney Williams* was last. At the quarter-pole *Quintard* had increased his lead to two lengths, *Merryman* had reached second place, and *Barney Williams* was third. They ran in this order all the way to the head of the stretch, when *Barney* took the second place away from *Merryman*. *Quintard* led past the stand four lengths. The others were so close together that it was difficult to tell which was first. As they raced up the backstretch, the mud and weight began to tell, and they began to string out a little. When they passed the half-mile pole, *Quintard* was leading one length. *Abdel Koree* was second, two lengths ahead of *Barney*, and *Merryman* was last. *Abdel Koree* took up the running around the last turn, and when half way down the stretch, shot ahead of *Quintard*, and won the race with ease by four lengths. *Quintard* was second, ten lengths ahead of *John Merryman*; *Barney Williams* was fourth, and *Wine Sap* last. The time was 3:48¼.

SUMMARY.

SARATOGA RACES—August Meeting—Aug. 22, 1871—Fifth Day—FIRST RACE.—Grand extra steeple-chase handicap; about three miles, over a fair hunting course; thirty-five leaps; $500 to the first horse; $200 to the second horse, and $100 to the third; three or more to start.

C. J. Alloway's br. g. Duffy, 5 years, by Hunter's Lexington, dam Ohio, 144 pounds	1
J. W. Weldon's br. c. Astronomer, 3 years, by Asteroid, dam Miss Carter, 117 pounds	2
Gaffney & Tulley's b. h. Vesuvius, 4 years, by Vandyke, dam Lizzie Berry, 148 pounds	3
D. McDaniel's b. c. Earl of Richmond, 3 years, by Asteroid, dam Margaret Anderson, 117 pounds	dr.
J. K. Lawrence's b. h. Jim Tisdale, aged, by Revenue, dam Louisa Jordan, 138 pounds	dr.

Time—6:36.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.—Free handicap, purse $500, for all ages, one mile.

S. W. Doswell's b. m. Midday, 4 years, by Eclipse, dam Ninetti, 102 pounds	1
Geo. H. Rice's b. c. Tubman, 3 years, by War Dance, dam Leap of Sidney, 90 pounds	2
D. McDaniel's br. f., 3 years, by Australian, dam sister to Asteroid, 82 pounds	3
A Belmont's ch. m. Nelly James, 4 years, by Dollar, dam Fleu de Champs, 102 pounds	0
R. Shea's br. h. Climax, aged, by Balrownie, dam Jewel, 106 pounds	0

Time—1:48.

SAME DAY—THIRD RACE.—Handicap, purse $500, for two-year olds, one mile.

D. McDaniel's ch. c. Joe Daniels, by Australian, dam Dolly Carter, 98 pounds	1
F. M. Hall's gr. c. Frank Swift, by Eugene, dam Faith, 92 pounds	2
R. W. Cameron's br. f. Inverary, by Leamington, dam Stolen Kisses, 87 pounds	3
E. Thompson's br. f. by Lightning, dam the dam of Leland, 88 pounds	0
J. A. Grinstead's gr. c. Brenners, by Lightning, dam Brenna, 93 pounds	dr.

Time—1:53¾.

SAME DAY—FOURTH RACE.—Free handicap, purse $700, for all ages; two miles.

D. McDaniel's ch. c. Abdel-Koree, 3 years, by Australian, dam Rescue, 90 pounds	1
Stringfield & Butler's b. c. Quintard, 3 years, by Ulverston, dam by Omera, 80 pounds	2
F. M. Hall's b. c. John Merryman, 3 years, by Eugene, dam Sea Rose, 88 pounds	3
G. W. Stewart's ch. h. Barney Williams, 5 years, by Lexington, dam Volga, 114 pounds	0
Thos. W. Doswell's b. f. Wine Sap, 3 years, by Vandyke, dam Mina, 85 pounds	0

Time—3:48¼.

SPRINGFIELD RACES.

Opening Day of the Springfield Club's Fifth Annual Meeting.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 22.—At the races of the fifth annual meeting of the Springfield Club this afternoon, the first race for three-minute horses, $400 to the first, $200 to the second, and $100 to the third, was run as follows:

George Fergnson, of New-York, ch. g. Judge Scott	2	1	1	1
M. W. Bacon, of New-London, Conn., b. s. W. H. Allen	1	3	4	2
James Dougery, of Troy, N. Y., br. m. Lida Picton	3	2	2	3

Time—2:32¼, 2:33¼, 2:35, 2:35¼.

In the second race for 2:34 horses, $600 to the first, $300 to the second and $100 to the third, there were seven entries. The following is the summary:

G. P. Carpenter, Lady Ross	3	1	2	1	1
J. H. Wilson, of New-York, ch. g. Clarence	1	2	1	2	4
A. Goldsmith, Blooming Grove, N. Y., c. m. Huntress	7	3	3	4	2
J. Dougery, of New-York, br. m. Fanny Lambert	5	5	4	3	3
D. Bigley, of Cambridgeport, ch. m. Fanny	4	7	5	5	5
J. J. Bowen, of Medford, s. g. Joe Hooker	dis.				
Wm. Sherman, of Worcester, b. g. Farragut	dis.				

Time—2:33, 2:29¼, 2:32, 2:31¼, 2:33.

In the third race, for double teams that never trotted better than 2:30 double, for $500, there were two entries, and the following is the summary:

E. Tobey, of Westfield, s. m. Susie and mate	1	0	1	1
W. B. Smith, of Hartford, blk. s. Thomas Jefferson and mate	2	0	2	2

Time—2:37¼, 2:35¼, 2:35¼, 2:35¼.

This race was of unusual interest and a large amount of money changed hands. The weather today was good, the track in fine condition and the attendance large for the first day.

Three races occur to-morrow for 2:31, 2:25 and 2:50 classes, for purses of $1,200, $2,000 and $700, respectively. There is a prospect of a very large attendance.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Brakeman Killed on the Erie Railway.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTISVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1871.

A brakeman named DANIEL F. JILLSON met an awful death on the Erie Railway, near this place, yesterday. He had been acting as fireman up the hill from Port Jervis, and when arriving here was climbing down the rear end of the engine tank to go to his place on the train, when he was by a sudden lurch thrown off upon the track. Several cars ran over him before the train was stopped. Both legs were cut off, one close up to his body, and he was fearfully mangled otherwise. He was taken up, and lived until he was taken to Port Jervis, where he resided. He was twenty-one years old, and leaves a mother, a wife, and two children in destitute circumstances. The employes along the line are making up a purse for his family.

The Race for the Vice-Commodore's Cup No Race.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 22.—The race for the Vice-Commodore's Cup came off today. Seven schooners started. Throughout the day the wind was very light. The race, not having been completed within the time specified, will be sailed over again. Several of the yachts did not arrive until after midnight.

Stealing Checks from a Troy Firm–One Cashed–Arrest of the Thief.

FRANK SCHRYVER, a resident of Troy, N. Y., being intimately acquainted with the firm of EDWARD BURLINGAME & CO., of No. 566 River-street, of that city, had the entrée to their counting-house. The firm are accustomed to fill out blank checks for the use of their book-keeper, and SCHRYVER watched his opportunity, when the attention of the book-keeper was called away, to steal three checks from the Chemical Bank, of Brooklyn, check-book. One check on the bank was for $845 82.

Taking it to the bank, they would not pay it, but certified it. He then took it to FERGUSON, TITUS & CO., of No. 90 Warren-street, in this City, who cashed it. Our New-York officers getting upon his track, he was arrested yesterday in a hotel on Fourth-avenue by Officer TILLEY. The second stolen check of $340 was found in his possession, and the third he refused to say anything about. He was also found to have a gold watch and chain, clothing, revolver and satchel, bought with a portion of the money obtained with the stolen check, and $600 in cash. SCHRYVER is a native of this country, twenty-six years of age and a gold-burnisher by trade. He was locked up for trial.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23—1 A. M.—The area of high barometer has continued to advance from the New-England States southwestward. The pressure has remained nearly stationary on the lower lakes. On area of very low barometer has continued to approach the coast of Georgia from the eastward and a storm has probably prevailed this evening in the southern part of that State. No reports have been received from Florida. Local storms have been reported from Minnesota and Illinois, and cloudy and rainy weather from Virginia to Florida. Haze and smoke have continued from the lower lakes south-westward and on the western Gulf coast.

PROBABILITIES.

Partially cloudy and clear weather are probable for Wednesday from Maine to North Carolina, and westward to the Mississippi, with diminished easterly winds on the coast. The storm in Georgia will probably be dissipated, and clearing weather prevail in Missouri and Illinois. Fresh winds are probable from Lake Ontario to Lake Michigan, and westerly winds north and east of Massachusetts.

DAMAGE TO THE CROPS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 22.—Accounts from every part of the coast section report immense damage to the cotton and rice crops, especially cotton, from the recent heavy and continuous rains and gales. Reports from the interior, on the other hand, represent cotton and corn to be suffering badly from the protracted drouth.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The following officers of the American Association for the Advancement of Science were elected for the ensuing year, at Indianapolis, yesterday: President, Prof. J. LAWRENCE SMITH, of Louisville; Vice-President, Prof. ALEX. WINCHELL, of Ann Arbor, Mich.; Permanent Secretary, Prof. J. LOVERING, of Cambridge, Mass.; General Secretary, Prof. E. J. MORSE, of Salem, Mass.; Treasurer, WM. SKINNER, of Philadelphia.

The following officers of the Grand Lodge of Odd fellows of this State have been declared elected for the ensuing year: Grand Master, E. S. Ralphs, New-York; Deputy Grand Master, William Lucy, Albany; Grand Secretary, Chas. V. Clark, New-York; Grand Treasurer, Jacob Russell, New-York; Grand Representative, William Wadden, Troy; Grand Warden, Thos. G. St. John, Ithaca.

The Commissioner of Pensions has transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, today, $120, received from an anonymous correspondent at New-Haven, Conn., as the amount of a pension and interest, drawn for disability from wounds received in battle. Though probably legally entitled to this pension, he chose to return it.

The Grand Lodge of Odd-fellows of the State of New-York assembled at Mechanics' Hall, Utica, yesterday, and Special Deputy Grand Sire JOHN F. MORSE, of Berlin, Prussia, made a gratifying report of the work done in Prussia. He has recently established six lodges and one encampment.

The *West Jersey Press*, of Camden, N. J., yesterday, contained EDWARD BATTLE's withdrawal as candidate for Governor of New-Jersey, alleging that the success of the Republican Party was above personal considerations. Mr. JAS. M. SCOVEL is now the only candidate from South Jersey in the field.

The United States Treasurer received, yesterday, through the cashier of a Michigan bank, a contribution of $5 to the conscience fund, from a youth who took a couple of bayonets belonging to the Government, while in the army.

The eleventh annual meeting of the National Educational Convention took place at the Polytechnic Institute, St. Louis, yesterday. A great number of delegates were present from all sections of the country. Gov. BROWN delivered the welcoming address.

GEO. H. PENDLETON made his first speech of the campaign at Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday. It was chiefly devoted to a review of the recent speeches of MORTON, SHERMAN and GARFIELD. He paid a glowing tribute to the memory of VALLANDIGHAM.

Ground for the new Insane Asylum, in Buffalo, N. Y., was broken yesterday. The building will be 1,900 feet long, and cover an area of 217 acres. The excavation for the new city buildings in Franklin-square began yesterday.

REVOL ST. ARMAND, a little French creole, aged about ten years, disappeared from the Howard University, in Washington, on Saturday morning last. It is supposed that he is trying to get to his home in New-Orleans.

WM. K. CLARK was killed, CHARLES RYAN mortally wounded, and HENRY N. CORRIE severely cut and bruised by the explosion of a cannon at Lawrenceville, Ill., while firing a salute, on the 17th inst.

The Empire Tea Company, pretending to do business at No. 19 La Salle-street, Chicago, is pronounced by the Mayor and Police officers a bogus concern, and the people are advised not to invest.

Reports from the richest cotton fields in Alabama and Mississippi say that the army-worm has appeared in greater numbers than ever before. The boll-worm is also reported in many counties.

Capt. DOUGLASS, of the New-Orleans pilot-boat *Cornelia*, who boarded the bark *Norton*, bound for St. John, N. B., reports the death of Capt. ENSLOW, on the 20th inst., five miles out from South-west Pass, and was buried at sea.

The Mayor of Chicago sent into the Council, on Monday night, for Bridewell Inspector, the name of A. E. BISHOP, and he was rejected. The name of JOHN C. HAINES was then sent in, and he was appointed. The Board is complete.

Grass-hoppers in vast numbers are appearing in several of the principal agricultural counties of Utah, and the deposit of eggs seriously threaten the crops of every kind next season, causing much alarm among gardeners.

Regular receipts of silver bullion from WALKER BROTHERS' mill, in the East Cañon, Utah, are coming in daily. The transactions in mining property are heavy.

It is officially stated that the exportation of cork from the ports of Morocco is free of duty for the term of three months, beginning the 27th of June last.

DEXTER FRENCH, of Springfield, Mass., a brakeman on the afternoon train from the north, was struck by a cattle guard yesterday afternoon, near Bernardston, and fatally injured.

THOS. ROWLANDS, of this city, was killed during a general row at a picnic in New-Hartford, N. Y., by HUGH MAGEE, a rough of Utica. MAGEE and several others are under arrest.

SAMUEL BUTLER, residing at No. 366 Barome-street, New-Orleans, committed suicide, yesterday, by shooting himself through the head.

The Wisconsin Democratic State Convention meets at Madison today. A number of delegates are already present and canvassing has begun.

A fire in Lexington, Ky., on Monday, destroyed Higgins' Block, seven buildings in all, involving a loss of not less than $50,000. The stocks of goods were mostly removed.

ANTHONY VAN DORN, of Brattleboro, Vt., aged seventy-nine years, was found dead in an out-house, at the residence of his son, in Providence, R. I., yesterday morning.

The new iron steamer *Wm. Crane*, Capt. HOWES, of the Boston, Norfolk and Baltimore line, arrived at Norfolk, Va., yesterday, on her trial trip.

The yacht *Blue Wing*, Capt. JENKINS, from Baltimore, arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday.

A brilliant meteor was observed in the southern sky, between 9 and 10 o'clock Sunday night, at St. Louis.

Information has been filed in the United States District Court against several distilleries at Marble Hill, Mo., for alleged fraud.

The schooner ashore on Body Island is said to be the *Marion*, from Boston, for Liverpool.

Bishop KIP started overland from San Francisco for the Eastern States yesterday morning.

The work of boring the Lake Tahoe water tunnel through the Sierra Nevada Mountains will begin Sept. 1.

The Emperor and Empress of the Brazils arrived in Hamburg yesterday.

The Lowell and Framingham, Mass., Railroad was formally opened for travel yesterday.

Several prominent English capitalists have arrived at Salt Lake to examine the mines.

The City of Salt Lake is healthy and the weather pleasant.

The weather is very warm in New-Orleans.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Compromise on the French Presidential Question.

Thiers to Hold Office Until the Assembly Dissolves.

The Paris Firemen on Incendiary Acts of the Communists.

Famine and Pestilence Still Ravaging Persia.

Twenty-Six Thousand Victims in Ispahan Alone.

A Riotous Assault on a Procession in Limerick.

FRANCE.

Testimony of the Paris Firemen in the Court-Martial–The National Guard–A Compromise on the Thiers Question.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 22.—In the Court-martial today, members of the Paris Fire Department deposed positively that the Commune ordered the firing of public and private buildings, and forbade their extinguishing the flames in the Palais Royal. The Press hotly debate the proposed disbandment of the National Guard. The conservative journals advocate and the radical papers oppose the step. Fears are expressed that its enforcement will meet with opposition in Lyons and elsewhere. The Budget Committee of the Assembly and the Government have agreed upon a substitute for the newspaper stamp duty in the shape of a tax upon paper of twenty francs per kilogramme. It is reported that a compromise has been made in the matter of the prolongation of M. THIERS' term of office, under which he is to receive the title of President, and hold the position until the dissolution of the present Assembly. Supplementary municipal elections in five important cities will soon be ordered.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The *Times* of today says that further loans will have to be obtained before the City of Paris is restored to its condition before the war. The French deputation, headed by the Count DE FLAVIGNY, and who recently landed in Ireland, have crossed into England and will visit the City of York. They are enthusiastically received everywhere. The object of the visit to the United Kingdom is personally to return the thanks of the French people for the aid so freely given by Englishmen and Irishmen for the wounded and suffering French during the war.

PERSIA.

Famine and Pestilence Worse Than Ever–Twenty-Seven Thousand Victims in Ispahan.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The news from Persia is still contradictory. The *Levant Herald* declares that the famine and pestilence are worse than ever; that there have been 27,000 victims at Ispahan alone; that the crops have been destroyed, and that one-third of the population has been annihilated. The details are said to be heart-sickening.

CHOLERA.

Ravages of the Disease in Konigsberg–Sanitary Precautions in Italy–Montreal Aroused to a Sense of Uncleanliness.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—The ravages of the cholera are steadily increasing at Konigsberg. The disease has also appeared at Dantzig, but no cases have as yet occurred in Stettin, and the South of Prussia is still free from the disease.

ROME, Aug. 22.—The Italian Government has taken the most stringent precautionary measures against the cholera.

MONTREAL, Canada, Aug. 22.—The Mayor of this city has ordered the strongest measures regarding the city cleaning in view of the possible approach of cholera. Lime and other disinfectants are supplied gratuitously to the inhabitants.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Miners' Strike–Sir E. Thornton–Riot in Limerick.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The coal miners' strike in South Wales is again reported at an end. Sir EDWARD THORNTON, the British Envoy to Washington, who returned home on leave of absence a few days ago, has gone to Balmoral to take the oath to the Queen as a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

DUBLIN, Aug. 22.—As a band of music was passing through the streets of Limerick today, followed by a large crowd, a signal was given, on which the mob commenced stoning the Police who were watching the proceedings. The latter immediately rushed upon their assailants, and after some hard fighting succeeded in dispersing them. Several persons were injured and taken to the hospital.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Catholic Congress at Munich–Postponement of the Imperial Meeting at Gastein.

MUNICH, Aug. 22.—A committee of conservative Catholics has invited the Catholics of Germany, Austria and Switzerland to a Congress to be held at Munich on the 22d of September.

VIENNA, Aug. 22.—It is semi-officially stated that the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, of Austria, will not at present go to Bad Gastein, but will meet the Emperor WILLIAM, of Germany, at a future time, the precise date of which has not yet been arranged.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A grand fête is to be held in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, to celebrate the union of Germany.

MADRID, Aug. 22.—The Crown Prince HUMBERT, of Italy, has arrived in Madrid on a visit to his brother, King AMADEUS. The budget is ready for submission to the Cortes. The expenditures of the year is estimated at 600,000,000 pesetas, and the revenues at 589,000,000. The Minister of Finance anticipates that the deficit will easily be covered, and considers measures in regard to the public debt to be at present unnecessary. It is announced that the Ministry will establish Consulates-General in all the Spanish-American Republics.

The Militia Law.

Application was made yesterday to Judge SOUTHERLAND by habeas corpus for the release of JOHN FOSTER, a member of the Twelfth Regiment, from Ludlow-street Jail. He had been committed to jail on a warrant issued under a regimental Court-martial for non-payment of fines. His release was asked on the ground that when he enlisted he was but seventeen years old, and even now was under age, and on the further ground, that imprisonment for non-payment of a military fine was illegal. The Court granted his discharge.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA.

The Cunard steam-ship *Russia*, which left Liverpool on Aug. 11 and Queenstown on Aug. 12, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are later by two days than those at hand on Sunday by the *City of Brooklyn*.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

The Arbitration in the Alabama Case—Sketches of Lord Chief-Justice Cockburn and his Associates—The Exhaustion of Parliament—The Law-Makers and the Press—Mr. Gladstone and the Radicals—The Ballot Bill and its Fate—The Dublin Riot.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 12, 1871.

Lord GRANVILLE'S announcement last night as to the arrangements on our side with regard to the arbitration under the recent treaty, has given general satisfaction. Lord Chief-Justice COCKBURN has been nominated as the arbitrator on the English side. He is the Chief-Justice of the Queen's Bench, a lawyer of great ability and of high judicial authority. He is noted in his own Court as being one of the most patient Judges on the bench, allowing witnesses and counsel to go on at almost any length and carefully abstaining from interruptions. He is a man of independent judgment, who takes a broad view of every matter submitted to him and has never been deficient in what the French call "the courage of his convictions." Although nominated as arbitrator by his own Government, he will certainly not hold himself bound to look at the subject through a purely English medium. It is understood that he has rather decided views in favor of strict neutral obligations. The case on behalf of England will be drawn up by Lord HATHERLEY, (Lord Chancellor) assisted by Prof. MONTAGUE BERNARD and Lord TENTERDEN, and also by Sir ROUNDELL PALMER, who will act as counsel for the Government. When the present Cabinet was formed, Lord HATHERLEY, Sir ALEX. COCKBURN and Sir R. PALMER were all, in a sense, in running for the woolsack. Sir R. PALMER would certainly have had it if he had cared to pocket his conscientious convictions in regard to the Irish Church. Now that that question is out of the way, Sir ROUNDELL goes cordially with the Government, and no doubt stands next in succession to the seals and the guardianship of the royal conscience whenever the post is again vacant and at the disposal of a Liberal Government. The Irish Church was also indirectly fatal to Sir A. COCKBURN'S claims, for he is by no means straight-laced in regard either to theological or some social matters, and Mr. GLADSTONE wanted a Chancellor of notorious piety, in order to keep on good terms with the Bishops. Lord HATHERLEY amply fulfilled this condition, for while Sir R. PALMER has only edited a hymn-book, he has written theological essays which might pass muster any day as sermons. He is generally regarded as rather an old woman, but is a very sound, clear-headed lawyer for all that. Lord GRANVILLE said that it was an act of public spirit and a great personal sacrifice of Sir R. PALMER to devote himself to this laborious case, and there can be no doubt that this is true. It will oblige him to give up a great deal of lucrative practice of a very much easier kind, and will involve a direct pecuniary loss. The same result, however, would have attended his promotion to the woolsack. At the bar he is making, as Lord WESTBURY and Lord CAIRNS also did, some £20,000 to £25,000 a year. But the Lord Chancellor receives while in office only £10,000 a year—£6,000 as Lord Chancellor and £4,000 as Speaker of the House of Lords, with a retiring pension of £5,000. As for Prof. BERNARD and Lord TENTERDEN, who are to assist in drawing up the case, they are already known in America. Lord GRANVILLE only did them justice when he said that they were the two men in England who were most thoroughly acquainted with all the facts.

THE EXHAUSTION OF PARLIAMENT.

The House of Commons has kicked at last against the tremendous strains of work to which it has of late been subjected. The Speaker is used up and unable to take the chair; and yesterday the members relieved their minds by a good growl all round at Mr. GLADSTONE as a severe and too exacting task-master. The House really deserves sympathy, for it has been frightfully overworked. For some time past it has been kept sitting night and day. On two days a week it meets at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on other two days at 2 o'clock and does not adjourn till 3 or 4 in the morning. On the 2 o'clock days it has, however, a couple of hours' grace between 7 and 9 for dinner. Then on Wednesdays it sits from noon to 6 P. M.; and Saturday sittings have also been introduced. Yesterday, for example, the House met at 2 o'clock and adjourned at 3 this morning, to meet again at 12 o'clock. Thus in a week the poor Commons have to sit more than a hundred hours, which, with the temperature at something like sixty or seventy in the shade, is certainly no joke. But what aggravates the House most is, that after midnight all its fine talk is not reported in the newspapers. The reporters have struck at the late hours, and come to an understanding that after about 1 o'clock in the morning they will simply record the formal minutes of business done—bills read a first or second time, or passed through Committee, &c.; but they will not give a syllable of the speeches. They have adhered firmly and loyally to this decision, and great is the vexation and disgust of the members, whose eloquence is thus eclipsed as far as the outer world is concerned. I suppose it is known that in former days the House looked with great suspicion and jealousy on reporters, and passed a great many penal rules against them, some of which I think are still unrepealed. One of these old protests against reports runs thus: "That it is a high indignity to, and a notorious breach of, the privilege of this House, for any news-writer, in letters or other papers, or for any printer or publisher of any newspaper of any denomination, to presume to insert in the said letters or papers, or to give therein any account of the debates or other proceedings of this House, or any committee thereof, as well during the recess as the sitting of Parliament; and that this House will proceed with the utmost severity against such offenders." Perhaps some excuse for this hostility to the Press is to be found in the fact that very fanciful reports were occasionally published. "The Parliamentary debates," says one of Dr. JOHNSON'S biographers, "were the only part of his writings which gave him any compensation. They were frequently written from very slender materials, and often (sometimes) from none at all—the mere coinage of his own imagination." We know, from the doctor's own avowal, that he took care the rascally Whigs should always appear to have the worst of it in every debate.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE RADICALS.

The Ballot bill is really responsible for the disgraceful accumulation and congestion of arrears of public business. The Army bill was not very pleasing to some sections of the Liberal Party. On the one hand, the abolition of purchase was objected to, and on the other hand, the Radical economists, though they had no liking for the purchase system, looked askance at the expense of compensating officers, and dreaded an increase of military expenditure as the result of reorganizing the forces. The Conservatives, in rallying in defense of franchise as a party question, committed a strategical blunder, which Mr. DISRAELI was too acute not to observe, though he was apparently unable to prevent. They forced the Liberals on the other side to make a more decided stand against the maintenance of a rotten system. Mr. GLADSTONE had no reason to complain of his majorities, though they began rather to dwindle away toward the last. But he saw his supporters were not satisfied with the course of affairs, and he looked about for the means of "putting heart in them," as the phrase goes. The truth is that the more democratic section of the Liberals have never put much trust in their leader, though he is rapidly alienating his more moderate supporters by his concessions to the more advanced wing of his party. The latter are always clamoring for proofs of Mr. GLADSTONE'S Liberalism, getting up dark rumors against him of retrograde tendencies, and threatening to mutiny. The Premier had, therefore, to contrive some means of satisfying them. The foolish error of the Lords in giving the go-by to the Army bill, afforded him a capital opportunity of pleasing the Radicals. He abolished purchase by a royal warrant—that is, by a stroke of the pen—and thus gave the Lords a slap in the face which will make their cheeks tingle for a long time to come. The effect of this proceeding was practically to abolish the legislative authority of the House of Lords. Hitherto the rule has been, that no legislation is valid without the joint assent of the Lords, Commons and the Sovereign. But the new rule is that a Minister with a majority in the House of Commons can command the assent of the Crown and defy the opposition of the Lords and pass a bill in the shape of a royal warrant or proclamation. This is unquestionably the most revolutionary thing which has been done in our time, and though I am far from saying that under no circumstances was such an act justifiable—indeed, I am inclined to believe that, sooner or later, the want of harmony between the two Houses would render something of the kind inevitable—yet it was clearly an expedient of so desperate and extreme a character that it should not have been resorted to without giving the Lords another chance, and above all, without consulting the Commons and passing a formal address to the Crown. The warrant, however, has satisfied Mr. GLADSTONE'S purpose of pleasing the Radicals, who are enchanted at the insulting rebuff which the Lords have received, and applaud, in a chorus of praise, this act of "righteous energy" on the part of the great Minister.

THE BALLOT BILL.

The Ballot bill was the other measure by which Mr. GLADSTONE hoped to confirm the allegiance of his Radical supporters. He himself was against the Ballot bill the year before last, and the bill which his Government introduced last year was very different from that of the present year. Moreover, a vast cloud of amendments came from his own party as soon as the bill was printed, thus showing how imperfect they deemed it. It was not till the middle of July that the bill was taken up seriously, and very strong pressure was applied to the Liberals to withdraw their amendments and let the bill go through anyhow, so that it might be sent up to the Lords, and that the responsibility might be fastened on them of rejecting it. No secret was made of the desire to push through the bill for the mere sake of depositing it at the door of the Lords. It was perfectly notorious that the measure could not reach the Upper House in time to be properly considered there, without keeping Parliament sitting till September or else having an Autumn session, which would have been a wanton infliction both on Lords and Commons. In order to carry out this strategical movement, for it was nothing else, all the other legislation of the session was either burked or shunted, and hence the discreditable dead-lock which has now occurred. On Thursday night the Lords threw out the Ballot bill, on the express ground of the lateness of the session, and thus Mr. GLADSTONE has got a good cry for his vacation speeches, if he cares to stump the country, as I hear he thinks of doing. Probably Parliament will even now not be able to break up for the holidays till the 20th or 22d. But today is the sacred 12th of August, and already a large body of members have fled to the Highland moors to pepper the grouse, having "paired" for the session—that is, each Liberal having got a Tory to go off with him.

THE DUBLIN RIOT.

Last Sunday night, as you will have already learned by telegraph, there was an ugly street fight between the Police and the mob in Dublin, on account of the interference of the former with a meeting in the Phœnix Park to demand the release of the Fenian prisoners. In point of fact, all the purely political prisoners have been released. Those who are still in jail are soldiers who have broken their oaths, and the miscreants who were engaged in the murderous exploits at Manchester and Clerkenwell—crimes which are quite apart from treason. There can be no doubt that the agitation for the release of these captives was only a pretext for getting a mob together within earshot almost of the Vice-Regal Lodge, where the Prince of WALES and his party were staying, and for delivering offensive speeches to their address. In my last letter I mentioned that this flying visit of royalty was considered a great mistake, and though the English newspapers have tried hard to make the best of it, there can be no doubt, I believe, that the Prince and his companions were very badly received, that the cheering was cold and the hooting vehement, and every avowed effort to make political capital out of the affair and to pretend that the loyal reception of the party was a proof of the contentment of the people, was generally resented. There are many degrees of Irish disaffection and discontent. If the country were fairly polled I believe there would be found few to sympathize with the revolutionists of Westmeath and the Fenian agitators, but on the other hand there are a great many people in Ireland who do not desire either a rebellion or a repeal of the union, who, nevertheless, think they have still substantial grievances against this country. My own opinion is, that Ireland is too much petted and flattered, and that it would be better if she were frankly told that she must now be treated like the rest of the Empire, and not like a spoilt child. But it was an obvious insult to the intelligence and self-respect of the people to say to them, (or in effect, the Government did say when it dispatched the Princes on their foolish errand,) "You are such a silly, light-headed people, that though you make a great cry about your wrongs, we have only to send over a couple of Princes and their sister, and the Duke's son she has married, who will eat, drink and be merry at the Castle and other places of public resort for six or seven days, and who will graciously bow to you as they drive about and allow you to stare at them, and then you will forget all about grievances, and be nice good loyal subjects ever afterward." The Prince's visit was a direct challenge and provocation to an angry protest. This is really the explanation of the Phœnix Park demonstration. Of course, the Government had a legal right to prohibit the meeting, and, as the demonstrationists chose to defy the Police, of course they had to take the consequences. It is extremely unfortunate, however, that Mr. GLADSTONE, ever since the Reform agitation of 1866, has ostentatiously patronized and encouraged the holding of political meetings in the parks and streets of London—a most dangerous practice which one of these days will end in bloodshed—and that only a few days before the Dublin meeting, the Home Secretary, after having forbidden a meeting to protest against Prince ARTHUR'S annuity, in Trafalgar-square, caved in before evening and allowed it to be held. The Irish agitators have, therefore, some reason to complain that equal-handed justice is not dealt out to them and their English brethren, and that there is one law for Dublin and another for London. The proper course would be to prohibit all these tumultuous gatherings in the streets. At present, as far as London is concerned, a small clique of democratic lecturers and delegates, who get their living by political agitation, have a monopoly of the right of meeting in public places, but it is quite clear that others will some day claim equal privileges, and that if all parties are to turn for demonstrations of this kind, there is certain to be repeated collisions of a more or less serious nature.

F. H. J.

TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

A Word from Prof. J. Russell Lowell.

Mr. LOWELL says, in a letter to a friend in England: "Let me congratulate with you on the treaty. It is not only a step forward in civilization, but will, I trust, hereafter make war impossible between the only two nations who have ever known how to combine freedom and stability. If your countrymen could but get over the notion that we are always trying to bully or cheat them, and that we are governed by a committee of Fenians! I think the American people the most reasonable in the world, and for a very simple cause—that more of them are practiced in affairs than in your or any other nation. England (you will pardon my frankness) always seems to me like a woman who, from inexperience in business, can't comprehend why in a bargain there must be advantages on both sides, and who accordingly takes it for granted that she has been done, in some inexplicable fashion. I hope she will come to understand us better one of these days; especially to understand that the bulk of our people are of English blood, and have a very English way of feeling wronged also. When they feel so, they are more apt to turn up their cuffs than to offer the other cheek, an impulse which, if it did not come to them with their blood, I know not where they got it."

TRYING THE COMMUNE.

Full Summary of the Proceedings of the Court-Martial at Versailles.

From the London Daily News.

The Courts Martial for the trial of the Communist prisoners opened in the Riding-school at noon today, (Monday, Aug. 7,) the President being Col. MERLIN, of the Engineers, and the Judge Advocate Commander GAVEAU. There was no crowd and no excitement, and perfect decorum prevailed. Very few ladies were present, and their toilettes were studiously sober. Among the advocates in their robes were LACHAUD, DUPONT DE BUSSAC, GASTINEAU, &c. Some deputies, among whom I noticed Gen. CHANZY, were present. Seventeen Communal leaders, namely, Ferré, Assi, Urbain, Billioray, Jourde, Trinquet, Regere, Champy, Lullier, Rastoul, Pascal Grousset, Verdure, Ferrat, Descamps, Clement, Courbet, and Ulysse Parent, were placed at the bar. ASSI wore the uniform of a colonel of the National Guard. All the rest were well dressed in plain clothes. COURBET, BILLIORAY, JOURDE, REGERE and PARENT are gentlemanly-looking men. The actor LISBONNE, included in this indictment, was absent on sick certificate. The Court ruled that his case was not so connected with the others as to prevent the proceedings from going on. "Pipe-en-Bois" and twenty other prisoners, including one woman, were in the dock, though not now on trial, but they were summoned as witnesses. The Court, but not unanimously, refused to grant the request of GASTINEAU and BIGOT that the trial should be postponed to enable the prisoners to communicate not only with each other, but with each other's counsel. The indictment being a joint one, the counsel complained that the *Figaro* had been enabled to publish documents which had not been communicated to them. Most of the day was taken up in reading the indictment and a special report on each prisoner. LACHAUD obtained an order from the Court subpœnaing M. JULES SIMON as a witness for COURBET. DUPONT DE BUSSAC, in an able speech of some length, demurred to the jurisdiction of the Court, on behalf of REGERE, a civilian, on the ground that the state of siege in Paris when he was arrested, dated from August, 1870, and necessarily fell with the Empire. The demurrer was overruled. The Court then adjourned.

SECOND DAY.

FERRE refuses generally to answer questions. The witnesses against him were heard before the other prisoners were tried. Twenty-two witnesses were called today, and FERRE'S case was not nearly over when the Court rose at 6. The counsel for VERDURE and other prisoners insisted on their right to reargue, seriatim, the demurrer to the jurisdiction of the Court, decided yesterday against DUPONT DE BUSSAC. The Commissary GAVEAU warmly urged the Court not to allow its judgment to be questioned. The counsel replied that yesterday's judgment was recorded only against REGERE, and their clients would lose the benefit of an appeal to the Court of Cassation if they did not demur also. There was some sharp sparring on the point between GAVEAU and DUPONT DE BUSSAC. The former said the latter was insolent. Thereupon DUPONT DE BUSSAC retorted that he preferred his gown to a uniform. Ultimately the Court, seeing the force of the objection, agreed without allowing any further argument, to make its judgment of the previous day general. FERRE said the only question he would answer was the one relating to the alleged order to burn the Finance Ministry. Contrary to the evidence of experts in handwriting, he declares that document a forgery. Many witnesses, mostly warders of La Roquette prison, were called to confirm the hearsay evidence that FERRE personally commanded the péloton which shot the hostages. Much interest was excited by the evidence of three of the hostages who escaped. Prof. BILLOT, one of the three, whose cell was close to the Archbishop's, heard the National Guards say: "At last we are going to lay them low." Another of the escaped hostages, M. GUERIN, a young Seminarist, said that on the morning of the execution his cell was opened and the inquiry was made if he were Citizen DARBOY.

THIRD DAY.

DELSANT, the counsel for CLEMENT, asked the Court that several original documents which had been abstracted from the prosecution, and which the prisoner's counsel required to see, should be restored. Commander GAVEAU objected to the word abstracted, and said that authentic copies were at the service of the defense. M. GATINEAU replied that the word abstracted was not an offensive one. The prosecution had seen original papers which the defense had not seen, and without making any imputations it was the duty of counsel not to accept copies as necessarily accurate. BRAQUAND, an old witness, was called and re-sworn. Much time is lost by this practice, which is not that of civil Courts. He gave further evidence about the execution of VEYSSET. Two or three witnesses, employes of the Prefecture, swore he was executed on May 24, by express orders from FERRE, and his body thrown into the Seine. FERRE selected him for death, as one who had served the Empire and Versailles. Immense time was occupied in repetitions of the same facts by witnesses who saw or heard of the execution of the hostages of La Roquette, but could not swear that FERRE was present. Many described the member of the Commune who commanded the firing party as a fair man, whereas FERRE is dark. One witness, who in his deposition was made to identify FERRE, said he had been misrepresented by the Juge d'Instruction, and, though much pressed, positively refused to confirm what he had been made to say. Another witness who was expected to identify FERRE, pointed to LULLIER as the man who shot the hostages. LULLIER, who, most certainly, was not concerned in that matter, rose and laughed. This witness, a horse-stealer, on his own confession, and appearing in a prison dress excited laughter by saying that when he heard the Archbishop was shot, he thought it was all up with him. Another convict, a youth of ten, said that when the Archbishop was led out for execution he was much insulted, and taunted with having done nothing for the Commune; to which he replied that he had written to Versailles, but received no answer. This confirms the statement in a letter of the Archbishop, published in the papers, which was thought apocryphal. A young priest, by way of deposition, delivered with much emphasis a long, studied speech, larded with rhetorical phrases and irrelevant matter. He had a cell in La Roquette, next to the Archbishop of holy and regrettable memory. His cell was a comfortable one, and contained a chair; or at least a place where a chair might have stood, though, as a matter of fact, there was none. President BONJEAN, who was as fond of work as of justice, had a cell where the sun annoyed him. Witness talked two hours with BONJEAN, and desired to say that when he called his wife a sainted companion, he used a right expression. Sacrificing himself, he being young and strong, with the greatest pleasure he had put the Archbishop in his own cell, and afterward exchanged with BONJEAN. He heard a warder on the morning of the execution say to BONJEAN, "Come down just as you are." BONJEAN knew what was coming, and said, "Tell my wife I die with her remembrance in my heart." From his cell he saw the six victims going to die—he must be allowed to say, as martyrs for order, justice, religion, truth and liberty. He heard the firing, but did not see them shot, except with the eyes of the mind. All this and much more of the same sort, the Court listened to in imperturbable patience. An Apostolic missionary, one of the hostages, described his impressions of the execution at La Roquette, and heard a Communist say, "We must make an end of these Versailles bandits." FRANCOIS, a prisoner in Mazas, under sentence disqualifying him from being a witness, was examined but not sworn. His evidence is called a mere *renseignement*, the effect of which I cannot explain. He was head jailor of La Roquette on the day of the execution. He delivered the hostages on a written order signed by RAOUL RIGAULT, FERRE, and a third person; could not say if the signature of FERRE was in his own handwriting; did not see FERRE on that day. No other witnesses identified FERRE as personally concerned in the execution of the hostages. The evidence against FERRE was then concluded.

THE CASE OF ASSI.

ASSI was next examined. He replied freely and with great fluency to every question. He held his handsome head erect, and never for a moment lost his self-possession. In answer to the first question of the President, he did not seem to deny his affiliation to the International Society, but wished to explain that, by the rules, a member who did not attend for a certain time ceased to belong to the Society, and he believed he was in that position. Was a member of the Central Committee; is a Freemason. Was at the Central Committee on the 10th March. Was not at the Rue des Rosières. Knew nothing of the executions of Gens. THOMAS and LE COMTE. The National Guard had been attacked. He admitted signing an order to make barricades and stand on the defensive. Was on that evening made Governor of the Hôtel de Ville and Colonel of National Guards. He was elected Mayor of the eleventh arrondissement by 20,000 votes, and still considered himself a better representative of the Commune than those who had not polled a quarter of the number. He did not know that the Versailles Government was a regular one, but he knew the National Guards were carefully armed, and it was disgraceful for soldiers to be disarmed. The President observed that it was no disgrace to lay down arms in obedience to orders. ASSI maintained that the Government which surrendered to the Prussians could not be allowed to disarm the National Guard. He was in prison four days. Lived with Gen. BERGERET at the Hôtel de Ville. After April 13, he was at the head of the manufacture of munitions, for which his knowledge fitted him. Had ordered explosive balls. GAVEAU here exclaimed, "That is infamous!" ASSI retorted that he only adopted models to be seen in the Palace of Industry, which were used against the Prussians, and were, therefore, lawful in civilized war. At this there was considerable sensation in Court. ASSI went on to say that he had not opposed the law on the hostages, but should not himself have executed them; had said the only way to save their brethren at Versailles was to threaten reprisals. An eye for an eye was his maxim. (GAVEAU exclaimed: "You take three eyes for one.") He had signed the decree for pulling down the Vendôme Column; other decrees imputed to him he had not signed, but admitted he had not protested, and never thought of resigning on account of them. He denied all knowledge of letters produced alleged to have been written to him by the International Society. He denied a signature which the experts swore was his. Witnesses against ASSI were then called.

FOURTH DAY.

Today LEON BIGOT, the counsel for ASSI, vehemently complained to the Court that the *Gaulois* reporter signing "El Cadé" had represented ASSI as having purchased the enormous quantity of 300 kilogrammes of sulphur, whereas ASSI only admitted 300 grammes, and the chemist only deposed to selling three kilogrammes. The *Gaulois* had also said falsely that ASSI was in the Rue des Rosieres on the day of the assassination of Gens. CLEMENT-THOMAS and LECOMTE, whereas he was in the Lobau Barracks. The President ordered the *Gaulois* reporter to correct the mistake. The prisoner REGERE complained of the monstrous calumny of the *Figaro*, which said that to try a new revolver he fired six shots into a crowd of people. The President said that the Court would censure, as it had just done, false reports of its own proceedings, but not notice extraneous newspaper inventions. An altercation between GAVEAU and BIGOT led to an interference by LACHAUD, who, as senior counsel present, expressed the hope that the Commissary and counsel, each having a difficult mission, would be indulgent to each other. GAVEAU complimented LACHAUD, and all went smoothly throughout the rest of the day. M. ERNEST PICARD, the late Minister of the Interior, was called as a witness for ASSI. He at first said he did not know why he was summoned, but in answer to questions by ASSI and the counsel, he admitted having seen ASSI in Paris on March 1 as one of two delegates of the National Guards. He admitted also having once seen ASSI at Creuzot, and having signed, though he did not compose it, an opinion, asked for by ASSI, on the law of coalitions. He admitted going to see ASSI when on May 21 he was brought prisoner to Versailles, and interrogated him, in the hope that he might have sufficient good feeling to write to ask his Communal friends what part of Paris was mined. ASSI said he did not know, but in no case would he betray the plan of defense. He subsequently said a catastrophe was likely to occur, but he could not help it. M. PICARD strenuously denied ever promising that the National Guards should keep their guns, but he did convoke the Mayors at the Ministry of the Interior, and recommend conciliation. In answer to the question whether rightly or wrongly the National Guards did not believe that they had a right to keep the guns bought with their own money, M. PICARD said very many did, but he always combated that opinion. When ASSI'S case had terminated, URBAIN was examined. He admitted making a motion for the speedy execution of the hostages, but excused himself because he believed there had been executions by the Versaillists.

FIFTH DAY.

At the commencement of the proceedings, URBAIN complaining of a newspaper report, the President said he would not let the prisoners read the newspapers if frivolous objections were raised. Anything serious might be brought forward by counsel. He recommended the journalists not to pass judgment on the prisoners. When all was over they might comment at will. A lad of nineteen, described as an orderly officer of URBAIN, deposed that his table was always well served. When asked whether Mme. LEROY had not great influence over URBAIN, the witness replied that she had—the influence which a woman always has over her lover. Mme. LEROY, a handsome, carefully-dressed woman of twenty-one, described herself as of no particular profession, but said she was formerly a dress-maker. She gave her evidence with modest assurance, in a distinctly audible voice. She was not asked her position with regard to URBAIN, but described it by speaking of his "first" wife. Hearing that LANDAN had relations with Versailles, she had asked Col. Viscount de MONTAUT, in the absence of URBAIN, to arrest him. MONTAUT was intimate in the house, but she always suspected him, and was right. She denied altogether taking off Mme. LANDEAU'S rings, saying she should think it very wrong for a young person like her so to act toward an aged woman. She shared her kitchen with Mme. LANDEAU, when she was a prisoner in the Mairie, but knew nothing of the alleged privations of LANDAN, as she could not go among the Guards to see male prisoners, it being her principle that while physical force belonged to man, the mission of woman was moral. Mme. LEROY, it may be stated here, has been a lecturer. The Viscount DE MONTAUT then gave evidence. He is a smart-looking man of thirty-two. On his own admission he was a spy throughout, while pretending to be the bosom friend of URBAIN, and acting as Communal Colonel. On Col. MERLIN, with disgust in his face, telling M. DE MONTAUT that this position was a false one, the latter said no, it was only peculiar, for he was employed to do what he had done. He handed to the Court a letter to M. THIERS, in which he expressed a hope that he should be recompensed for what he had done to lessen the evils which he had foreseen. This spy, who got URBAIN arrested while professing to protect him, admitted having suggested to URBAIN a plan which he did not accept, for laying down explosive materials in the drains. These explosive materials were to be connected by electric wires, and acted upon by merely touching piano-forte keys, and the object was to blow up the Versailles troops whenever they might appear. The witness admitted using his influence to get URBAIN into his power, because DELESCLUZE was a man with whom nothing could be done. It was proved that this witness, while serving the Commune, sported a decoration which he does not wear now, and which everybody took for that of the Legion of Honor. Witnesses to character deposed that URBAIN was a good father, husband and neighbor. A grand-looking monk, Father LETELLIER, deposed that he knew URBAIN in a little parish in Calvados, in 1865. He was then a school-master, much respected by the Curé, the Mayor, and the villagers. In fact, nobody could believe him to be the Communal URBAIN. BILLIORAY, upon being interrogated, protested against his liability for any but personal acts. He resigned before the fires in Paris. He reluctantly acquiesced in the demolition of the Vendôme Column. He thought the demolition of M. THIERS' house a childish act. He called witnesses to show that he was in negotiation with THIERS, and his negotiators had an appointment with THIERS at 7 in the morning, which the sudden entry of the troops in Paris superseded. JOURDE, the Communal Finance Minister, with great fluency and ability, described his connection with the Commune, and set forth his budget like a Chancellor of the Exchequer. He said he had no connection with politics before March 18. He undertook the Ministry of Finance from patriotic motives toward France and Paris, in the thorough persuasion that unless financial order was immediately established frightful pillage urged by starvation would ensue. He left office a poorer man than he entered it. He hoped the Court would do him justice, and then, apologizing for a word so presumptuous from a man in his position, said he was only entitled to deprecate injustice. He had never thought himself justified in inhabiting the Finance Ministry. He lived humbly in his own lodgings. He knew nothing of the fire, and said it was notorious in the neighborhood that it was caused by the Versailles shells falling amid the archives and heaps of old paper. Col. MERLIN emphatically denied the possibility of this.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

Ignition of Gun-Cotton and its Consequences—Twelve Persons Killed and Forty Wounded.

On Aug. 11 a terrible catastrophe occurred at Stowmarket in the shape of an explosion at Messrs. PRENTICE'S gun-cotton manufactory. "It is known," says the telegram to the London papers, "that twelve persons are killed, including two of the Messrs. PRENTICE—Mr. E. H. PRENTICE and Mr. W. PRENTICE, son of the senior member of the firm. The injured, it is feared, will be between thirty and forty; but at the time this message was dispatched it was impossible to state the exact number. Many are still missing. The first explosion seems to have occurred at the magazine, where about twelve tons of gun-cotton were stored. It reduced almost the whole of the works to ruins, and set fire to many of the buildings, among which were the drying-sheds. Mr. E. H. PRENTICE and Mr. W. PRENTICE were endeavoring to draw a box of cartridges from one of the drying-sheds close by part of the burning building, when the cartridges ignited, and a second explosion took place, causing the death of those two gentlemen. The shock occasioned by the explosion was terrible, and was heard for twelve or fourteen miles around. Every shop-window in the town was smashed, and some of the houses completely unroofed. The church windows were blown out, as were also some of those at the Independent Church. The greatest excitement prevailed in the town, and, in fact, throughout the entire district. Within the last few weeks a series of experiments have been carried on by Government officials, which went to prove that the cartridges under those conditions would not explode, but the events have proved in a melancholy manner that these experiments were fallacious."

THE CHOLERA.

Statistics of the Disease in Russia.

Regarding the cholera in Russia, the St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Standard* says: "From the first appearance of the cholera, on the 29th of August, 1870, there have been in St. Petersburg 6,817 cases and 2,797 deaths. In Moscow and its environs the epidemic is of a very malignant character, and in some of the remote villages, where medical assistance is difficult to obtain, it has committed fearful ravages. Since the 18th of March there have been 3,568 cases in Moscow and 1,643 deaths. The cholera has appeared in several parts of the Government of Vladimir, but the proportion of fatal cases is small. At Cronstadt, up to the 29th July, there were 439 cases and 211 deaths. At Riga, of 109 cases in two days, 78 were fatal. There have been a few cases at Mittau and also at Kovno, Vitebsk, Polotsk, and Dunaburg. At Wilna, up to the 11th of July, there had been 1,136 cases and 512 deaths. We hear of a great many people having died at Wirbellen, on the Prussian frontier. At Tamboff, a town of about 30,000 inhabitants, 2,504 cases were reported up to the 21st of July, and 1,242 deaths. At Rybinsk, a very important corn depot on the Volga, more than half the cases have proved fatal; many of the inhabitants have left the town, and business is entirely suspended. At Yaroslaff the proportion of deaths has been large, but the last accounts are more favorable."

THE INTERNATIONAL.

Effort to Outlaw the Members of the Association.

The following are the terms of the proposed law respecting the International, submitted to the National Assembly at Versailles by M. DUFAURE, Minister of Justice: "Article 1. Every Frenchman who, after the promulgation of the present law, shall become affiliated or remain connected with the International Association of Workmen, or any other international association secretly professing the same doctrines and having the same object, shall be liable to imprisonment for a period not less than two months or exceeding two years, and to a fine of not less than 50 francs nor more than 1,000 francs. He shall, moreover, be deprived of all civil rights, civic and family, as enumerated in the forty-second article of the Penal Code. He may also be subject to Police surveillance for a period of five years, without in any way affecting his liability to the more severe penalties prescribed in accordance with the Penal Code for crimes and offenses of which members of such associations may become guilty, either as principals or as accomplices. Art. 2. The same penalties of fine and imprisonment and deprivation of civil rights shall be inflicted upon whosoever shall, by any of the means enumerated in the first article of the law of the 17th of May, 1819, have excited the inhabitants of any portion of the French territory to reject the national sovereignty, either by annexing themselves to a neighboring State, or by establishing an independent State, without diminishing their liability to the heavier penalties incurred by virtue of article 87 and following articles of the Penal Code. Art. 3. The article 463 of the Penal Code may apply to the penalties of imprisonment and fine prescribed by the preceding articles."

INVITING CHOLERA.

Filthy Markets—Puerile Efforts of the Board of Health—Neglected Condition of Washington-street.

Notwithstanding the reasonable apprehensions of the public of a reign of the cholera plague, now striding westward, in this City, the Board of Health, unmindful of the repeated warnings of the TIMES, persists with criminal inactivity to invite the unwelcome and much-feared visitant to our doors. To point out the localities where still exist filthy and pest-breeding nuisances, smelling rank and offensive in the nostrils of those doomed to a Summer existence in the City, would be nearly a repetition of the mildly-drawn picture presented in the Police report published a short time ago. But little difficulty offering in keeping Fulton and Catharine Markets free from filth, they are now in a state of presentable cleanliness. At Washington Market but slight improvement can be observed, the pile of oyster-shells on the south-west corner, noticed in the last report of the TIMES, still remains. Piles of decaying vegetables, putrid meat, stale fish, and abominable nastiness of every description is still the sickening spectacle to be seen daily. A thick layer of filth, composed of every element of dirt, lies upon the streets contiguous to the market, and in the lanes upon which front the wholesale stands, on the south side of West-street. The City dumping-dock, at the rear of the market, is still cumbered with tons of manure and refuse, being slowly shipped off by the sloop and scow load, and the atmosphere is still as execrably bad as when last visited by the TIMES' reporter. It is not surprising, however, that the market is not kept cleaner, when, as stated by one of the market men, there are only two boys, with their horses and carts, employed to keep it in a good sanitary condition. There is daily employment for at least a dozen men to clean this market as it should be. It is noteworthy, in this connection, that the large heap of street-sweepings and manure in the rear of the market is allowed to accumulate annually during the hot Summer months, and is not taken away altogether until Fall. Spring-street Market is also in a filthy condition. At least a cart-load of offal and refuse was observed yesterday strewn in the street and gutters on the Canal-street side of the market; and all around the building were to be seen scattered about, the same loathsome material. The neighborhood of this market was also found to be in a shameful condition. Boxes and barrels of garbage, their contents running over into the gutters, which were filled with stagnant water and covered with a scum that showed them to be seldom disturbed by the rake of the scavenger, were to be seen on Washington, Canal, Charlton, Spring and Houston streets. The garbage boxes, when seen in the afternoon, looked as though they had laid on the curb for several days, waiting for the garbage carts.

In North Moore-street piles of filth had been scraped together, at some remote period, by the street-cleaners, and were now baked hard in the sun. In Washington-street, where so much filth abounds, a woman died recently with symptoms which were thought at first to be those of Asiatic cholera. Though it did not prove to be that dreadful disease, it was found to be a virulent type of cholera morbus. One would have thought that our health authorities, having thus had their attention called to the locality, would have used extra exertions to put it in a state of healthy cleanliness. But there is at present no evidence that they have done so. It is unfortunate for the sake of the future health of the City that its appointed guardians are not compelled to live in the filthy streets of the City so often brought to their attention through these columns.

The "Cholera" Cry.

From the Journal of Commerce.

About as good evidence as any in favor of DARWIN'S theory of natural selection, is the monkey-like addiction of the human kind to imitation. Whatever the monkey sees done he proceeds to copy. Men in like manner "ape" the follies, vices, and sometimes even, though more rarely, the virtues of others. Thus, the atrocious crime of TRAUPMANN, a young Frenchman, who murdered one after another a family of seven persons, in order to come into the estate of the husband and father, immediately found several would-be imitators, one or more of whom, without a particle of motive save a desire to imitate the deed which had influenced their imaginations, actually began murderous assaults, while others merely accused themselves to the Police, falsely, of having committed a similar atrocity. The same cause is probably at work at times when the newspapers say that an "epidemic" of suicide, incendiarism, burglary, or other particular form of crime is prevailing in the community. Communities themselves seem to be possessed with the same strange infatuation. And the sudden reported appearance of cholera, at points hundreds and thousands of miles distant from the seat of its actual existence, may be thus easily accounted for. Cholera, we are told, has been raging in Russia for two years past; but so long as the fact remained unknown, or little known abroad, it did not travel beyond the Russian frontier. But the newsmongers having taken it up, the seeds of the disease seem to fly on the wings of rumor itself. Possibly a genuine case has been carried to Hull, England, from the Baltic, but the one included in last week's list of deaths in Paris is quite as likely to have been a brother of that which we have already had in this city, as one of genuine Asiatic cholera. No abtruse scientific inquiry is necessary to develop the origin of the New-York case. It was a mutual contribution from a highly imaginative community, jealous of anything sensational which is occurring anywhere else and not here, and of a daring servant maid, who, dwelling in an apartment said to be "insalubriously unclean," invited cholera morbus with all its big and little brothers by eating "twenty stale peaches, part of a watermelon, and two cantelopes." This affair may, however, serve to appease the itch of the sensation-mongers at least for a season, and if so, we shall not feel any alarm concerning the immediate spread of the epidemic. It is to be expected, however, that Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago and other cities emulous of the Metropolis, will immediately develop cases of cholera. If likely to be outdone in this direction by New-York, it is even possible that there will arise some Boston or Philadelphia Curtius, who will sacrifice himself for the benefit of his native city, by seeking out a still more "insalubriously unclean" tenement than the one in which MARY KELLEY died, and eating double the quantity of stale peaches, watermelons and cantelopes which she devoured.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

The Wisconsin Democratic State Convention meets in Madison today.

California has produced a water-melon weighing seventy-three pounds nine ounces.

The special election in West Virginia, to decide whether a State Constitutional Convention shall be held, takes place to-morrow.

An apothecary in Gardiner, Me., whose "mistake" poisoned several persons nearly unto death, has been sued for damages.

In twenty-two months six Boston railroads have added 37 engines, 53 passenger-cars and 1,046 freight-cars to their rolling stock.

The effort to raise money in Missouri for a monument to Gen. STERLING PRICE has been renewed.

Prof. WILLIAM F. ALLEN could not be allured away from the University of Wisconsin by the offer of a $2,250 salary from Cornell.

A pelican shot last week in Nevada, near Virginia City, measured eight feet eight inches from tip to tip of its extended wings.

The merchants of Philadelphia are exerting themselves to the utmost to entertain the editors from Tennessee now visiting their city.

The physician's certificate states that WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, of Buffalo, aged fifty-five years, died on the 20th inst., of sporadic cholera.

A man in St. Louis, who caught an escaped canary, and through neglect permitted it to die while in his possession, has been sued by its owner for damages.

A married man in New-Haven on Monday joined the great society for the promotion of domestic infelicity. He ran away with another man's wife.

A Maine official, who was called upon to administer an oath recently, absent-mindedly subscribed himself, "Yours, truly, ROGERS & SMITH, Justice of the Peace." It was a firm name, but it wouldn't stand.

A man walking on the beach below San Francisco, on the 14th inst., noticed a bag lying in the water, and, drawing it out and opening it, was horrified to find that it contained four ghastly human heads.

JOHN A. BROWN is the Philadelphian who has given $300,000 to the Presbyterian Hospital there, stipulating that it shall be used exclusively for the support of the hospital, and not for the erection of buildings. Prof. SAUNDERS gave the land and buildings.

A resident of Michigan, who was accused of chaining an apprentice boy, justified himself on the ground that the boy would eat everything edible he could lay his hands on, whether cooked or raw, and that he thought nothing of devouring at one time two or three pounds of raw beef or pork.

Chief of Police SAVAGE, of Boston, is putting into effect an old law, which provides that any man arraigned for simple drunkenness may be discharged on condition that he discloses the name of the person who sold him liquor, and the place where it was obtained.

The Titusville (Penn.) *Courier* reports that the Sheriff of Chautauqua County has commenced a prosecution for manslaughter against Capt. MURRAY, of the steamer *Chautauqua*, recently blown up on the lake, and that the case is now under examination. The condition of Capt. MURRAY is said to be critical, and the probability of his recovery doubtful.

ALBERT HARRISON, Jr., twenty-one years old, enraged by the violence of his intoxicated father toward his mother, in Philadelphia, on Saturday night, seized a small sword and ran him through his body, inflicting a dangerous wound. He then went to a police station and gave himself up. He is said to be a quiet, sober young man, and his father is a hard-working, industrious man, who occasionally gets drunk, and is then very troublesome.

California papers say that a convict in the Penitentiary at San Quentin, who had three years more to serve of a sentence of ten years, climbed to the top of a huge copper vat, full of boiling water, on the 8th inst., and flung himself backward into it. He was removed with all possible dispatch, and received medical attendance, but died in two hours after in terrible agony.

WILLIAM WALTON, a physician, was shot and severely wounded in Woodsfield, Monroe County, Ohio, a few days ago, by the wife of Rev. A. H. ROACH. For some unexplained reason she fired at him in the street when his back was turned, the ball entering below the left shoulder-blade and taking an upward course. He looked around, and seeing her trying to cock the revolver again, ran away. She was arrested, with two young men who were in her company at the time, and was afterward admitted to bail.

The Young Men's Democratic Club of Boston has adopted and published an address, full of appeals to the faithful, that they will organize and go to work. At the meeting the President said that more than sixty similar clubs have been formed in Massachusetts during the past three weeks, that all are in full accord with the Boston Club, and that the indications are that two-thirds of the Democratic State Convention at Springfield will be young Democrats. The number of clubs in the State is now about one hundred.

A Toronto paper gravely asserts that Miss RYE "wishes it to be understood that she did not complain of want of courtesy on the part of the railway officials of the Grand Trunk." And then it goes on to explain: "What she complained of was that after notice had been given at head-quarters ten days previously, all that was done for her and her charge of eighty little children was to tack a miserably filthy emigrant-car to a freight train, and to huddle them all into that for a journey of several hundred miles." It is to be regretted that this paper does not explain what is regarded as "courtesy" in Canada.

The Democrats of Chester County, Penn., too, have formally condemned the ninth resolution in their State platform as wrong in principle and unsound in policy, declaring that they repudiate and reject it as a sad departure from the settled convictions and previously expressed sentiments of the Democratic Party of Pennsylvania. They express the belief that it will be demonstrated hereafter that it is the irreversible conviction of the masses of the people throughout our great Republic that this is a white man's Government, formed by white men for white men and their posterity.

The Auditor of the Canal Department has detected irregularities in the Weigh-masters' offices at Syracuse, Rochester and Troy. These irregularities, the Syracuse *Journal* says, consist in making false returns, reporting underweights or overweights of cargoes—thus in some cases affecting the State, and in others the shippers. These frauds have been practiced for some time, but have only recently been suspected. The Auditor has suspended the Weigh-masters at Troy and Rochester, and the Assistant Weigh-masters at Syracuse. He will report his action to the Canal Board, at its meeting on the 5th of September.

With more of its wild talk about waiting patiently till the South can demand $3,000,000,000 for its "confiscated slaves," the Richmond *Whig* renews its advice that the Southern Democrats should not send delegates to the next National Democratic Convention. It says: "By taking part in that Convention we become parties to, and bound by, all its resolutions, which may lead to discord among ourselves, and at the same time prove a burden and embarrassment to the Northern party we would aid. By abstaining from participating, we shall continue free to act as circumstances may dictate, and neither be compromised ourselves nor compromise others. If we afterward co-operate with either of the Northern parties, we do so on the principle of supporting the lesser evil." If the *Whig* intends all this as a joke, it is getting wearisome. If it is not a joke, it is stupid.

Returns from Montana give every indication that the majority for WILLIAM H. CLAGGETT, the Republican candidate for delegate to Congress, will reach at least 1,000. The Helena *Herald* is wild over the result. It has fought an earnest fight from the beginning, and may be excused for its unwonted enthusiasm when it exclaims: "Let pæans rise from every honest heart today, in rejoicing for the regeneration of Montana. Satan is bound, the millennium has come, and we enter upon a political future replete with the brightest promise to our young Territory." Mr. CLAGGETT made a thorough canvass of the Territory. The Democratic majority at the election in 1870 was 1,960. The Territory has been under rebel rule for the past six years, and the revolution was due, to a considerable extent, to disaffection in the Democratic ranks. Hundreds of Conservative Democrats, disgusted at the rampant disloyalty of the body of the party, voted the Republican ticket, and will continue to do so, it is believed, hereafter.

An unruly boy, fourteen years old, employed in a mill, in Salem, Mass., was impudent to his employer on Friday, and quit work. Of course, he ought speedily to have come to grief. He wandered down upon a wharf, as unruly, willful boys are so apt to do, and, perhaps, it would not have been strange had he been drowned, and thus served as a fearful warning to all his fellows in the mill, when they felt inclined to be unruly and willful. But somehow, it happened that this boy (his name, by a singular chance, is MELODY—at least, it is so printed in a Boston newspaper) saw a commotion on the wharf opposite, and learned that a little boy of four years of age had fallen overboard and sunk. Young MELODY stripped and plunged into the water, swam across the stream a hundred feet, and saw the little boy at the bottom. MELODY at once dove for him and brought him to the surface, and, by the aid of some men, placed him on the wharf. Medical aid was summoned, and after some time the boy was restored. Young MELODY then coolly jumped back into the water, swam across, put on his clothes, and went home.

MINE INSPECTIONS.

How Fearfully the Duty is Neglected in Pennsylvania.

The reception of a copy of the report of the Mine Inspectors of Pennsylvania for the year 1870, which is printed by the State, and, if complete, would be a very valuable document to those who take an interest in the workings of the anthracite coal mines, has drawn from the Scranton *Republican* the following apt criticism:

"We object to the title of this work, because it is not the 'Reports of the Inspectors of Coal Mines of the Anthracite Regions of Pennsylvania,' but only of some of the Inspectors. We find in it not one line of report from the Lackawanna or Northern Luzerne District. We look through it in vain for a report from the late Inspector, Mr. NICOLS, hence we know nothing of the condition of the mines in this district. Why is this? we ask. As compared with the reports of the Inspectors of the Schuylkill and other regions, the report of Inspector WILLIAMS is also wretchedly deficient and unsatisfactory. He makes reference to only nine collieries and there are seventy-two opening in this district. In relation to the West Pittston shaft, whose breaker was burned a few months ago, resulting in the death of some twenty persons, he says that 'the mines has lately changed hands,' and 'that they are sinking a slope.' But why this document was published without any report or explanation; why there is none from the Northern Luzerne District we fail to understand. Do the proper officials not know there are coal mines between Wilkesbarre and Carbondale, and that a mine Inspector is paid $3,000 per annum for enforcing the Mine Ventilation laws? Mr. NICOLS has resigned his office, and it is now filled by Mr. BLEWITT, but is that any reason why the former should not have been compelled, or be compelled even now, to make a report, in order that it may be known just what is the condition of the mines in this important district. We believe that this subject needs ventilation as well as the mines. It is patent, from all that has come to light in the report of Inspector WILLIAMS, as well as the Coroner's inquest at West Pittston and Eagle Shaft disasters, that very little attempt has been made to enforce the Ventilation law in Luzerne County mines. Notwithstanding the fact that the Ventilation law has been in force for a year and a half, no map or draft of the Eagle Mine has yet been furnished; hence neither Inspector NICOLS or BLEWITT knew anything of the condition of the mine, or whether it was worked in accordance with or in violation of the law.

"If operators are to do as they please in working their mines, what use or sense is there in paying a number of mine inspectors $3,000 a year each for riding about the country and assisting in the holding of inquests over the remains of the unfortunates who are slaughtered because the law is not enforced? The law is a wholesome one, and if carried out faithfully would save many lives and add greatly to the health of the men who labor in the mines; but if every question of expense to the operators is to be considered a sufficient reason for setting aside the law, then its pretended enforcement is an expense to the tax-payers without an equivalent. Our only hope of enforcing the law strictly and to the letter is in the miners themselves. Let them report infringements of violations to the Inspectors, and if they are not corrected, make complaints to the Press of the county, and, our word for it, whoever is to blame will be fully exposed, whether it be individual operator, corporation, mine inspector or boss."

THE COTTON OUTLOOK.

Some Speculations Concerning Future Crops.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* publishes the following speculations concerning the future of the great Southern staple:

"The year 1869-70 opened with a stock in Liverpool of 418,000 bales, and 493,000 bales afloat upon the ocean, with less than 10,000 bales stock in United States ports. With an American crop that year of 3,114,592 bales, (an excess of 769,908 bales over the previous year,) the stock at the end of the season in Liverpool had increased but 16,000 bales, while the quantity afloat has fallen to 441,000 bales. The average price of the American crop in the home market that year was nearly 23½ cents per pound, against 24¾ cents the year before. This average we make up from the annual report of the Bureau of Statistics, by dividing the total value of the upland cotton exported by the number of pounds (the exports for 1688-9 being 1,453,799 bales, and in 1869-70 2,182,565 bales. The average price at New-Orleans for 1869-70 was 23¾ cents per pound.

"The year 1870-71 opened in the midst of a bloody war between two of the principal consumers of cotton. An addition to the American crop of 1,200,000 bales added to the depression, and the lowest prices since the war have been reached. The value of the exports for the fiscal year have not yet been published. We gave in this column some time since the statement of the New-Orleans Custom-house for that period. The 1,297,557 bales exported from here, equal to 584,790,483 pounds, were valued at $82,882,013, which would make the average price 14 1-6c. per pound. The total exports will probably average 15c., showing a decline of 7½c. per pound compared with the previous year, or about thirty-two per cent.; whereas the crop increased nearly thirty-nine per cent.

"The low price has greatly increased the consumption of cotton goods, and but a small part of the increase in last year's American crop is left to swell stocks from which spinners may draw their supplies. On Saturday, the stock in Liverpool was only 75,000 bales larger than at the same date in 1870; the American cotton afloat was less than last year, and the supplies at our seaports were only 65,000 bales larger than last year. On the other hand, the crop of India is coming out more freely than expected, the amount afloat for Europe from that portion of the world on Saturday being 663,406 bales, compared with 512,255 at the same period last year.

"It was thought that the Indian crop would be largely carried over for better prices, but such has not been the case. It is better, however, that these cottons should come to market, for they will tend to keep down prices early in the season, and postpone any material rise till a later period. This will be much better for the mercantile community, and about as satisfactory to planters.

"With regard to the extent of the American crop now maturing, it is too early to speak with exactness, but the prospects are good for 3,250,000 bales, and the amount may be exceeded with an extended picking season and favorable weather from this time forward. Allowing, however, that the crop may exceed the above figures, it seems likely that by the time that receipts assume liberal proportions prices will be materially higher. The average price of cotton in this market at present is about 15½c. per pound. This is but a shade above the price one year ago. In fact, the grades of cotton above good ordinary are now quoted just the same as they were on the 17th of August, 1870; but the lower grades are worth more. The prospect at present is certainly better for the seller of cotton than it was at this time last year."

The Rock-Blasting Ordinance.

The ordinance regulating the blasting of rocks within the City limits, published in the TIMES a few days ago, are, it appears, violated with impunity. Since its publication, the Ordinance Police have arrested eight contractors for violations of some of its provisions, and taken them before Justice COULTER, who released them all, without even a reprimand, on the ground that he could not see that any ordinance had been violated. Quite recently, one of the very men thus released fired a blast insufficiently covered, and was near causing the death of several persons in the vicinity. Alderman PLUNKETT, before whom one case came, promptly fined the offender $25.

ABOUT PEACHES.

The Abundant Crop this Season—Low Prices and Their Cause.

The talk in Delaware for ten days past has been all of peaches, and the low prices they had been bringing in New-York. The worst glut here was about Friday of the week previous, the 11th inst. The shipments for the three days preceding had been the heaviest, by far, ever known in the peach trade. To this City, on Tuesday, the 8th, they were 195 cars, on Wednesday, 183, and on Thursday, 178, making a total of 556 cars or 278,000 baskets. Under such a pressure prices fell on Friday to twenty-five cents a basket for fair fruit, and there was no demand for inferior. A shipper at Smyrna, Del., who sent over 600 baskets, received about $31, as his net return, while many, no doubt, actually failed to realize the freight, cartage and commissions, and were brought in debt by their consignments. This terrible knock down, at the height of the season, greatly discouraged and dissatisfied the Delaware growers, and although prices rose on Saturday and during last week, to an average of nearly a dollar a basket in New-York, for good fruit, there was still a sore feeling generally existing. To remove, or lessen this, if possible, the Wilmington *Commercial*, of Monday last, discourses as follows:

CAUSES OF THE GLUT AND LOW PRICES.

In our opinion there is no reason for serious discouragement. When the conditions under which this depression in prices occurred are all examined it will be found that this season is entirely exceptional:

First—We have had a peach crop now for three years. Judging by former experience, the peach canners thought last year there would be a failure this season, and so put up more fruit than was needed for one Winter. Much of it, therefore, came over to this Summer unsold, and they could not take their usual share of the crop.

Second—The extraordinary—perhaps unprecedented—rains, in June and July, made the fruit tend greatly to rot. This was a serious injury, at all periods of handling it, but worst of all because it prevented a free shipment from New-York to other points. Buyers came there from other cities, but found it so rapidly decaying that they dare not take it. Hence, New-York and vicinity had to eat or waste nearly the whole quantity.

Third—These rains, and perhaps other causes, made the crop at least two weeks earlier than usual. This operated badly in two ways: 1. It brought the peaches into market before the heavy crops were out of the way; and 2. It crowded all the varieties of peaches close together, leaving no lull between the ripening of each for the market to recover its tone and the demand to revive.

Fourth—With all these unfavorable circumstances, the weather, at the height of the shipments, became suddenly hot. Had it been cool, the fruit would have stood transportation better, and could have been sent to distant points. As it was, the great heat forbid this, and so aggravated the situation.

Fifth—and lastly—The crop of peaches is the largest ever known.

REASONS FOR ENCOURAGEMENT.

All these causes, except the last, are such as, it is reasonable to suppose, will seldom combine to produce their injurious result. They are exceptional, and will not be likely to occur once in twenty years. Very seldom, indeed, does the same area produce so much fruit. The crop this year, per tree, is immense, and although there are a million young trees on the Peninsula, which will come into bearing within the next three years, it is reasonable to anticipate that no crop during that time will be larger than this, while, in the meantime, the natural increase of consumption and development of the market will continue.

And still further: We dare state the truth and say that the peach crop of this Peninsula, this year, low as prices have been at times, has been more profitable than any other that the same growers and same soil could have sent to market—small fruits perhaps excepted. Wheat and corn are not to be compared with it. Many of the shippers who have used the water lines to Philadelphia freely admit this fact. Large growers around Smyrna, who ship by water, stated last week that up to that time, (and prices have since improved,) they had done better than they could have done with grain. It is true the net result is far less than had been expected. The Peninsula, this year, should have been made rich by the sale of her great crop of luscious fruit. But it is to be remembered that all crops are plenty this year, and prices of every product of the soil rule low in all markets. And we repeat our assertion that when the season's results are summed up, it will be found that more money has come into the State than would have been realized for any other ordinary crop. A few growers who were peculiarly unfortunate, may perhaps be even out of pocket, but most will have a handsome balance to their credit, after paying all expenses.

FREIGHTS.

The freight charged by the railroad is, from Dover, which is supposed to be about the centre of the peach region, $100 per car. As the cars average about 500 baskets per car, this is twenty cents freight on each, (to New-York.) From points below Dover it costs more, and from those this side, less. The cost from Smyrna is seventeen cents. By water, from the neighborhood of Smyrna, several lines are running to Philadelphia, and the charge by them to that market averages about seven cents.

Among all the growers who send by rail, there is a general and bitter attack upon the railroad companies. The Press of the State are nearly all on the same side. The Dover *Delawarean* says the railroads have killed the goose that laid the golden eggs, by ruining the peach-growing, and consequently their future freights of the crop. The Smyrna *Times* says the business "is vast enough to assert its rights." The Milford *Friend* declares that "the people will never submit to an extortion that robs them of all but a niggardly living," and that "the freight must now be reduced—and very much reduced." Private individuals write to the papers urging the construction of a new railroad in behalf of the peach interest and extending through the entire peach district. It is also proposed to curtail the right of the railroad to charge more than a certain amount, and have that fixed by the Legislature. A further suggestion is made, that, as "common carriers" the railroad companies have no right to charge a bonus of $25 for the use of a fruit-car during the season.

But after all this, and whether freights come down or not, the orchards now planted will continue to bear. And we express the opinion that more trees will be set out this Fall and hereafter. The acreage devoted to the fruit will be further extended. The best varieties will be chosen, and effort will be made to get either quite early or quite late ones, and thus to prolong the season instead of having it all in a lump.

On the whole, we regard this as a good year for experience in peaches, and predict that they will remain, as heretofore, the Peninsula's great crop.

Personal.

List of Americans registered at the banking-house of DREXEL, HARJES & Co., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending Aug. 11, 1871:

Philadelphia.—Jacob Haubert, W. Camac and family, H. B. Tatham, Jr., Mrs. W. Butcher, David Giltinan and family, William Pepper, Mrs. Churchman, the Misses Churchman, Miss Maison, W. B. Churchman, George Sergeant, Geo. Tucker Bispham, W. R. Alger, Louis Belrose, Jr., Josh. F. Sinnott, C. E. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Philip S. Justice, Philip M. Justice, Gabriel Phillips, John Mellon, Arthur Delacourt, John Neill Dryburgh, James Alfred Smith, Jos. Swift, Robt. E. Peterson, Jr., Mrs. J. B. Lippincott, Chas. Purves, Chas. B. Miller, Mrs. E. C. Waters, Mrs. A. M. Hoopes, H. C. Tripple, Miss M. I. Tripple.

New-York.—R. N. Peterson, Miss M. G. Tracy, C. F. Tracy, W. J. Juska, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Wickham, Mrs. A. M. Wood, Henry Tileston, C. C. Foote, Mrs. John Gray, Edward C. Gray, James L. Damiat, Dr. W. W. Farnam, Chas. B. Hill, P. H. Coolidge, W. H. Riggs, A. S. Southworth, B. G. Smith, Jr., Mrs. W. M. Parks, Miss Kate L. Parks, W. B. Flint, Dr. and Mrs. Whitney, Miss Hatheway.

Boston.—H. Wilson, E. F. Prescott, Mr. Bellamy, W. Bellamy, J. M. Keeler.

Washington, D. C.—M. W. Galt.

Baltimore.—J. Latimer Tompkins, Miss Tompkins.

Albany.—Geo. Muller, Jr.

Chicago.—Francis Morgan.

Indianapolis.—W. H. Talbott.

Delaware.—Col. B. R. Heister.

New-Haven.—Dr. and Mrs. Geo. Bronson Farnam.

United States America.—Saml. Norris, R. Scott.

London.—Thaddeus Hyatt, Mr. Holloway.

Mutiny and Murder at Sea—A Captain Shoots One of his Crew.

ALLEN F. PARKER, JAMES WALTERS, JOHN NEVIL, and WILLIAM T. LONG were brought up for examination, yesterday, before United States Commissioner DAVENPORT, on a charge of inciting a mutiny on board the American ship *Nevada*, on a voyage from Boston to Rio Janeiro. It appears from the evidence of W. W. BURGIS, the first mate, that on commencing the voyage, an order was made that at every half-hour during the night the watch should cry out, "All is well," but this the prisoners refused to do, and in endeavoring to enforce the order, the mate was knocked down and beaten. On the 18th of June, PARKER assaulted the second mate in the carpenter's shop, and NEVIL urged him on to continue it. The fight was then stopped by the Captain, but subsequently PARKER approached the second mate from behind, and split open his skull with a blow of a belaying-pin. The Captain called PARKER, and he replied, "——, if you want me, come and take me." BURGIS was then commanded to arrest him, when the entire crew seized knives and belaying-pins, and the Captain seeing that the matter was assuming a serious aspect, said he would not imprison him until morning. The following day he called PARKER, and told him he intended to put him in irons, when immediately the other seamen surrounded him. One of them named HILLS advanced threateningly toward him with a knife, and the Captain shot him dead. This so terrified the prisoners that they instantly surrendered and were put in irons. It was alleged on the part of the defense that the prisoner, PARKER, shipped on board the *Nevada* as second mate, but shortly after embarking the Captain, ALBERT LUNT, compelled him to do an ordinary seaman's work, and placed a man named ANDERSON in his place. A protest against this action of the Captain on the part of the seamen was refused, and caused ill feelings, which finally resulted in the mutiny. It is also alleged that the prisoners were refused the customary "watch and watch," and were compelled to sing out every half hour to suit a caprice of the Captain. The case was adjourned to Friday next.

BASE BALL.

A Grand Match in Brooklyn—The Defeat of the Boston Red Stockings.

The largest crowd of spectators seen on the Union Grounds for a month past were gathered yesterday afternoon to witness the return game of the championship series between the celebrated Boston Red Stockings and the Mutuals of this City, considerable interest being manifested in regard to the result, owing to the recent success of the Bostons over the Rockford, Athletic and Olympic Clubs. Both clubs were out in their full strength, and the victory of the Mutuals over the Rockfords the previous day, led the majority to anticipate a close and exciting contest, as well as a fine display of first-class ball-playing. The game was closely contested, but it turned out to be an exhibition below the mark of both nines, all chance of a fine fielding game being destroyed by the lively ball played with, the contest turning out to be simply a trial of skill in heavy hitting, in which the Mutuals proved to be the most successful.

The game opened with the Mutuals at the bat, and by a dropped fly ball and some good hits, they scored 2 runs. On the other side, the Boston nine all went to the bat, and 6 runs were scored, chiefly by errors, the Mutuals muffing the lively ball very badly. From this point to the close of the fifth innings the Mutuals gradually recovered their lost ground, not so much by improved fielding as by heavy hitting, the totals at the close of the fifth innings being 9 to 9. In the next two innings the Mutuals again batted in lively style for an addition of 6 to their score, and disposing of the Bostons for singles took a winning lead in the game. In the seventh innings SPALDING was hurt by being run into by EGGLER, the latter willfully obstructing the fielder from catching a foul ball. The umpire did not give him out, and afterward EGGLER scored his run. There is no plainer rule in the game than that which declares that any obstruction which can readily be avoided shall be regarded as intentional, and by this rule every base runner who runs up against a fielder who is trying to catch a fly ball from the bat, willfully obstructs him, and he must be decided out by the umpire. In this case the ball was foul, and therefore there was no need of EGGLER's running. It was unfair play, unworthy of manly contestants. After HARRY WRIGHT went in to pitch, the Mutuals were whitewashed in succession, and as the Bostons failed to score in their last two innings, the game ended in favor of the Mutuals by a score of 15 to 11. We commend the grateful manner in which the gentlemanly players of the Boston Club bore their defeat to the constitutional growlers of our local clubs. The game was played throughout in the most friendly spirit. The following is the score:

MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	BOSTON.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Hatfield, l. f.	2	2	2	0	G. Wright, s. s.	1	1	2	3
Patterson, r. f.	2	1	2	0	Barnes, 2d b.	1	1	1	2
Start, 1st b.	1	3	13	0	Birdsall, r. f.	2	1	1	0
Wolters, p.	1	3	0	0	McVey, c.	2	2	4	1
Eggler, c. f.	2	0	2	0	Spalding, p.	2	0	0	4
Mills, c.	2	2	2	1	Gould, 1st b.	2	2	14	0
Ferguson, 3d b.	0	0	1	2	Schafer, 3d b.	0	1	1	5
Pearce, s. s.	2	2	3	4	Barrows, l. f.	0	0	4	0
Higham, 2d b.	3	4	2	5	H. Wright, c. f.	1	2	0	0
Total	15	17	27	12	Total	11	10	27	15

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutual	2	0	1	1	5	4	2	0	0	—15
Boston	6	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	—11

Umpire—Mr. YOUNG, of the Olympic Club.

Time of Game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

First Base by Errors—Mutual, 9 times; Boston, 4 times.

Runs Earned—Mutual, 4; Boston, 3.

Total Fielding Errors—Mutual, 8; Boston, 14.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Immaculate John V. Gridley.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am not and never have been a resident of the Eleventh Assembly District; but the question is of interest to the Republicans everywhere, ought such a man as JOHN V. GRIDLEY to be supported for office? I propose to refer to only one of several reasons that occur to me why he ought not to be supported. The election law provides for three Inspectors of Election for each election district in this City. Two Inspectors for each district are voted for on a general ticket in each ward, and the two persons receiving the highest number of votes are declared duly elected. For the additional Inspector the statute provides that "the Mayor of the City of New-York shall annually appoint as an Inspector of Election in each election district the person who received the highest number of votes for Inspector of Election for his district next to the vote received by the two Inspectors of Election who may be declared by the Board of County Canvassers to have been elected." For the present purpose it is not necessary to dwell upon the fact that the Mayor violated the law by appointing for the third Inspector persons who did not receive the next highest number of votes to the two elected; the one thing to which I wish to call attention is, that after Mayor HALL had advertised the list of his appointments for inspectors of election, and had issued his certificates of appointment to them, the certificates were put in possession of JOHN V. GRIDLEY, ostensibly for distribution by him to the proper parties. Many of the parties interested have not received their certificates, without which, Mr. CORNELIUS CORSON, Chief of the Bureau of Elections, refuses to administer the oath of office. Applications to Mr. GRIDLEY have been of no avail. Mr. GRIDLEY has been called on privately for an explanation, but to no avail; he promised to appear before a committee appointed to investigate the matter, but failed to keep his promise. These are the facts in outline, proving the existence of a felonious conspiracy to deprive Republicans of important offices to which they are legally entitled. Now, while Mayor HALL's connection with the matter is tricky and villainous, he can still plead that he has acted in subservience to party purposes; but Mr. GRIDLEY, claiming to be a Republican, comes forward with alacrity to do Tammany's dirtiest work.

And this selection of Inspectors of Election is no trivial matter. It is that and that alone which makes OAKEY HALL so insolently defiant when asked to show where the money has gone. The Inspectors of Election are the bulwark of Tammany's rascality. This, with the stolen money to carry it on, is what the *World* calls Tammany's secret of carrying elections.

The great barrier to Republican success in this City is the fact that the District machines have been too apt to put in nomination men without principle, and no more to be trusted than their opponents. "What difference does it make who wins?" asks the voter, and stays away from the polls. But, thanks to the TIMES, the prospect brightens, and we may now look for the nomination to office of men of honesty and capacity. It is time for the John V. Gridleys, the Hank Smiths, and so on, to take back seats. So thinks one who has been always

A REPUBLICAN.

The Herald and Dr. Carnochan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a portion of our shipping is now seeking the friendly shelter of the neighboring port of Perth Amboy to avoid the exactions of as unscrupulous a set of villains as ever infested our public roads as highway robbers, we must not be surprised to read in the *Herald* and *World* (the Quarantine journals) some wondrous tales of yellow fever, cholera, or toothache, as spreading rapidly through New-Jersey, together with the comforting information that the valiant Quarantine doctor, CARNOCHAN, is making superhuman efforts to prevent its reaching New-York. The first falsehood respecting yellow fever upon a vessel at Perth Amboy appeared in yesterday's papers, and we shall doubtless have enough of them before the season is over. Please to inform the public that Dr. SOLOMON ANDREWS, Health Officer at that port, is an honest, capable, and furthermore a temperate man, infinitely superior in these qualifications to any other Health Officer in this vicinity.

MERCHANT.

Canoeing.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The editorial in today's TIMES, on "Canoeing," is my apology for informing you that the President of the Alcyone Boat Club, of Brooklyn, is now on one of those canoe cruises recommended by you. He started from Brattleboro, Vt., in an English canoe, and is now descending the Connecticut River. For the benefit of those amateur boatmen who are in the habit of spending their Summer vacations in wherries and "working-boats," I will state that our canoe novice writes that a canoe surpasses any style of boat for a Summer trip. They are exceedingly comfortable; one can paddle in them for a greater length of time, and can always see what is before him, which is positively necessary when there are rapids to shoot, as in the Upper Connecticut. I have no doubt the boats will be more popular as they are more used. About six miles an hour can be accomplished in them.

ALCYONE.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1871.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDER THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
7½—Millard et al. vs. Crawford et al.
22—Kinkel vs. Peterson.
28—Tanton vs. Groh.
29—Millman vs. Tanton.
32—Judd vs. Boyd.
33—Same vs. Same.
34—Union Mutual Life Insurance Company.
39—Shaw vs. Smith.
45—Bell vs. Darwin.
49—Previce vs. Norwich Fire Insurance Company.
50—Previce vs. Albany City Fire Insurance Company.

Call 74—In re last will of O. DeForest Grant.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Cardozo.

Jno. L. Mitchell *vs.* C. H. Read; receiver's fees are fixed at five per cent., &c.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 22.

FIRST BOARD.

$8,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..	119	100 United States Ex.	57
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..	119⅛	200 N. Y. C. & H..b. c.	98
28,000 do.......s3.	119⅛	10000 N. Y. C. & H. Cfs	94
2,000 do..........	119⅛	100 Erie R..........	30
50,000 U. S. 6s, Cur....	116⅛	500 do.........b3	30⅛
15,000 do..........	116⅛	5 Mich. Cen........	121
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old	75⅛	300 L. S. & Mich. So..	109⅛
7,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	75⅛	200 do...bet. ca l.	109⅛
7,000 Ga. St. 7s, G. Bs.	98⅛	200 Union Pacific.....	32⅛
15,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July....	57	100 do...bet. call.	32⅛
5,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	91	100 Cl. & Pitts....b. c.	117⅛
3,000 Cen. Pac. G. Bs.	100⅛	300 N. J. Central.....	106
1,000 Del., L. & W. 2d	99	100 do........	106⅛
4,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st	93⅛	400 Chic. & N. W.....	69⅛
3,000 Col., C. & I. C. 1st.	88⅛	300 do...bet. call.	70
7,000 do..........	88⅛	200 do..........	70
1,000 Mil. & S. P. 8s, 1st	107⅛	100 C., C., Cin. & Ind.	88
1,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st, West. Div.....	86⅛	100 Mil. & St. Paul....	61⅛
1,000 Mor. & E. Con. Bs	92	300 Mil. & St. P. Pf...	80⅛
10 Continental Bank.	90⅛	600 Tol., W. & West..	62⅛
5 Fourth Nat. Bank.	114⅛	100 do.......s60.	62⅛
100 Del. & H. Canal..	118⅛	300 do.........s3.	62⅛
200 American Coal....	53	400 do.........b3.	62⅛
200 do........	54	100 do.......s60.	62⅛
200 Mariposa Pf.....	6⅛	50 Del., L. & West...	108⅛
300 Pac. M. S. S. Co...	50⅛	200 Bos., H. & Erie....	2⅛
500 do..........	50⅛	500 Ohio & Miss..b. c.	45⅛
200 do...bet. call.	50⅛	60 Ohio & Miss. Pf...	79
1100 do..........	50⅛	400 Morris & Essex...	93⅛
1000 do..........	51	200 do..........	93⅛
300 W. Un. Tel....b. c.	61⅛	20 do..........	93⅛
200 do.......c	61⅛	303 P., Ft. W. & C., guar.	100
15 Adams Ex........	82⅛	100 Han. & St. Jo......	70⅛
		100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	81
		200 Col., C. & Ind. Cen.	19⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	114⅛	200 W. U. Tel........b3.	61⅛
3,000 Ga. St. 7s, G. bds.	98⅛	300 Wells-Far. Ex......	48⅛
5,000 S. C. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July..	57⅛	12 do..........	48⅛
1,000 Mo. St. 6s..........	96⅛	50 Am. M. U. Ex......	58⅛
1,000 do..........	96⅛	200 N. Y. Cen. & H....	97⅛
5,000 Mo. St. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is.	95⅛	1000 do...bet. call.	98
1,000 do..........	95⅛	20000 N. Y. C. & H. Cfs. bet. call......	94⅛
5,000 M. & St. P. 7 3-10 conv.......	95⅛	100 U. Pac....bet call.	32⅛
100 Quick. Min.......	12⅛	100 Panama R.........	62⅛
100 do..........	12⅛	100 Chi. & N. W.......	70⅛
100 do..........	13	200 Chi. & R. I.......	108⅛
800 Pac. Mail, bet. call.	51⅛	50 do..........	108⅛
200 do..........	51⅛	500 Mil. & St. P......	61⅛
1000 do..........	51⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf...	80⅛
		30 Han. & St. Jos.....	70⅛

TUESDAY, Aug. 22—P. M.

The new loan is a complete success in Europe. The whole $80,000,000 assigned to the London syndicate was applied for today, the first day of the opening of the books. It is not unlikely that the subscriptions will close to-morrow in place of Thursday. Even then the amounts applied for will have to be scaled. The American $50,000,000 is being rapidly applied for by the National Banks. This privilege will also be closed in a few days, if the whole amount is so soon applied for, as seems now more than probable. The rule is first come first served, without reference to amount, and six days, in place of sixty days, may complete the negotiation.

The chief credit of this great and speedy success is, of course, due to Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., but they have had most valuable aid from the Bankers of London and on the Continent, who appreciated the certainty of success under a single directing house, so closely identified with popularizing and carrying through the War Loans of 1863–1865 to the vast aggregate of thirteen hundred millions of dollars. Mr. COOKE tendered this present service as early as the 1st of June last, and it ought then to have been promptly accepted by the Administration, and would have been but for the rivalries and sensibilities of other Banking-houses, both here and in London, (acknowledged friends of the Government,) of which Mr. COOKE made no complaint at the time, but which the Administration was compelled, in a measure, to respect so far as to allow further time to popularize the Loan, through general rather than particular agencies. The sequel proved that this deference to rival interests was only the experience of Mr. CHASE, of Mr. FESSENDEN and of Mr. MCCULLOCH supplemented. All of these predecessors of Mr. BOUTWELL sooner or later found it to the interest of the Government, as well as the convenience of the Treasury, after other experiments, to fall back upon a Banking Agent who had been tried and not found wanting when the necessities of their Department were most urgent, and whose energy and skill and other large and generous resources in all insured popular success, were acknowledged by the whole country.

The *Bulls* in the Gold Room who have, for ten days past, very successfully tied up the Cash Gold available for the market, so as to exact large bonuses for its use from day to day, this morning advanced their terms to ⅛@¼ ₱ cent., and subsequently to ¼@1 ₱ cent. a day, and this singularly oppressive state of things being telegraphed to Washington, as bearing hardest upon the Importers who are just now paying four millions Customs per week into the Treasury, the Secretary ordered the weekly sale of at least $2,000,000 to take place To-Morrow, Wednesday, in place of Thursday. The purchases of $1,000,000 U. S. 5-20s will be made at the same time in regular course. The sales of Gold today were at 112½@112⅝@112⅜@112¼ ₱ cent. The Treasury Office prepaid $950,000 Gold Interest on the 10-40 Loan, and received $693,000 Gold for Customs, making $1,480,000 for the first two days of the week.

The business in Foreign Exchange is brought to a stand by the scarcity of Gold and the exactions for its use. London 60 days is 108½@108⅝ ₱ cent. Money is in partial demand at 3@4 ₱ cent., and there were signs of more business on the Stock Exchange, which may possibly afford better employment for money in September, as well as more speculation in the some time neglected Railway Stocks. The Public Funds were steady in price, but not active, and the Southern State Bonds and Railway Mortgages in moderate request.

In the Pacific Mail shares the upward turn of yesterday continued and a large business was done up to 51⅜ ₱ cent. In the New-York Central and Toledo and Wabash Stocks the demand was good, and better prices were also bid for North-west Common, Lake Shore, Morris and Essex, and St. Paul. The temper of speculation is not quite so sluggish, as of late, although there was not business enough developed today to justify any very confident calculation upon the market for the next few days. The crop news from the West comes in most favorably, and the exports of Breadstuffs and Provisions this Fall and Winter promise to exceed last season, insuring a good degree of activity to Railway transportation from that quarter. The movement of Merchandise to the West is already in excess of last Summer, while on the New-York Central, Pennsylvania Central, and other lines near the sea-board, the pleasure travel is very large. The movement of Passenger trains over the Vanderbilt roads is especially marked.

After the late Board the following quotations were made, as compared with Monday night:

CLOSING PRICES—AUG. 22.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	114¼	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¼	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	113¾	113¾
American Gold	112⅜	112⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅝	108⅝
N. Y. C. and Hudson	97⅞	98⅛
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Ctfs	93⅞	94⅛
Reading	113⅞	114⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	108⅜	108⅜
North-west Common	69⅞	70⅜
North-west Preferred	91½	91½
Pacific Mail	49⅞	51⅛
St. Paul Preferred	80	80⅛
St. Paul Common	61	61⅛
Lake Shore	109	109⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	44⅞	45⅛
Toledo and Wabash	62⅛	62⅞
Western Telegraph	61⅛	61⅞
Erie	29⅞	30⅛
Union Pacific	31⅞	32⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1871.

Gold receipts	$774,920 57
Gold payments	117,248 88
Gold balance	65,289,104 36
Currency receipts	116,024 20
Currency payments	404,829 00
Currency balance	8,745,150 34
Customs	693,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	118⅞	5-20 coup., '67	113⅞
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	119⅛	5-20 coup., '68	114⅛
5-20 coup., '62	114⅛	10-40 reg	110
5-20 coup., '64	114⅛	10-40 coup	114⅛
5-20 coup., '65	114⅛	6s Currency	116⅛
5-20 coup., n. is., '65	113⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	75	Ohio 6s, '75	103
Tenn. 6s, new bds	75⅛	Ohio 6s, '81	103⅛
Va. 6s, old	63	Ohio 6s, '86	106
Va. 6s, Cons. bds	64	Ill. Canal bds., '70	110
Va. 6s, Deferred bds	29⅛	Ill. coupon 6s, '77	100
Georgia 7s, gold bds	98⅛	Ill. coupon 6s, '79	100
N. Car. 6s, old	45	Ill. War Loan	100
N. Car. new bds	25	Ind. 6s, War Loan	100
S. Car. 6s, Jan. & July	56⅛	Ind. 5s	100
S. Car. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	58	Mich. 6s, '73	101
Mo. 6s	96	N. Y. Reg. B. L.	105⅛
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is.	95	N. Y. Coup. B. L.	108⅛
La. 6s, Levee bds	69⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	107⅛
La. 6s, L. bds. of '75	85⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	107⅛
La. 8s, Penitentiary	72⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	107⅛
California 7s	112	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	107⅛
Conn. 6s	103	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	107⅛
Rhode Island 6s	100⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	101
Alabama 5s	68⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	101
Alabama 8s	100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76	101
Alabama 8s, A. & C. R.	87		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92⅛	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	84
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	90	Tol. & W. Cons. Conv.	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	90	Gt. West. 1st, '88	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n.	90	Gt. West. 2d, '93	87⅛
Erie 1st Ext.	101⅛	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	85
Erie 1st Ind.	95	Galena & Chic. Ext.	100
Erie 2d 7s, '79	98	Galena & Chic. 2d	97
Erie 3d 7s, '83	95	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	102
Erie 4th 7s, '80	89⅛	Morris & Essex 1st	104
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	93	Morris & Essex 2d	99
Long Dock bds	91	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	101⅛
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	104	N. J. Cen. New bds.	101⅛
H. R. 7s, 3d, '75	102	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 2d	100
Harlem 1st 7s	102⅛	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 3d	98⅛
Alb'y & Susq. 1st bds.	94	P., F. W. & C. 8 ₱ c. E. bs.	100
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	120⅛	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	100
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	111	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	97
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	99	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	83
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	100⅛	Chic. & Alton 1st	103⅛
Cen. Pacific bds	100	Chic. & Alton Inc.	94
Union Pac. 1st bds	88	Ohio & Miss. 1st	100⅛
Union Pac. L. G. 7s	83	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	93⅛
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	76	Dub. & S. City 1st	93
Bellev'e & S. Ill. R. 1st 8s	96	St. L. & Iron M'n 1st	91⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st	99⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	107⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d Prf.	88	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	95
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	77	Mil. & St. P. 1st	93⅛
Chic. & N. W. Int. bs.	92⅛	Mil. & St. P. 2d	89
Chic. & N. W. Cons. bds.	91⅛	Chic. & Mil. 1st	95
Chic. & N. W. Ext. bds.	88	Joliet & Chic. 1st	106
Chic. & N. W. 1st	97⅛	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	88⅛
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	103⅛	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	88⅛
Del., L. & W. 2d	99	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	86⅛
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	95	Tol., Peo. & War. 2d	78⅛
Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. div.	88	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Tol. & Wab. 2d	91	Ced. Falls & Minn. 1st	84

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	138	Metropolitan	141
Manhattan	147	East River	113
Merchants'	116	Market	120
Mechanics'	133	Nassau	108⅛
City	225	Continental	99⅛
Phenix	105	Marine	165
Tradesmen's	151	Commonwealth	99
Mechanics' & Traders'	130	Importers' & Traders'	188
Gallatin National	125	Park	157
Merchants' Exchange	99	Manuf's & Merch'ts'	101
Leather Manuf's	185	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	100
Seventh Ward	106	Central National	106⅛
State of New-York	110	Second National	183
Commerce	117	Fourth National	114⅛
Mechanics' Bk'g Ass.	118	Ninth National	116⅛
Ocean	94	Gold Exchange	79
American Exchange	117	Bank'rs' & Br'krs' Ass.	90

We learn that Mr. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President of the central Pacific Railroad, and President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Road, has just returned from California, after an absence of nearly three months. His trip to the Pacific had for its object, we understand, the conclusion of arrangements for the consummation of several important railway projects, and important combinations on the Pacific slope. He also reports great progress made in the building of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and also in the new town of Huntington, the Western terminus on the Ohio River, of the Chesapeake and Ohio, as well as three other railroads. Mr. HUNTINGTON, it is said, will place, without delay, before the directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Company, applications from British capitalists and iron masters, who have bought tracts of iron and coal lands on the line of the road, with the view of expending at least a million dollars in the manufacture of iron. These gentlemen wish to have the rates of freight for iron and coal fixed on a permanent basis for a term of ten years, and it is believed that the Chesapeake and Ohio Company will act liberally in this matter, as their policy is to attract capital and settlers on the line of the road. The Company has received a proposition from one of the leading manufacturers of iron in Pennsylvania to erect iron-works and furnace at the town of Huntington, which is situated in the centre of one of the richest coal and iron districts of the country, and already gives promise of rapid growth into a manufacturing city of the first rank.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1871.

☞ OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Five-twenty Bonds are today selling at.......114
Central Pacific Sixes at..........................100
Chesapeake and Ohio Sixes at....92 and interest

Holders of 5-20s, by conversion into Centrals, retain the same interest and increase their capital 14 *per cent.*, or into the Chesapeake and Ohios with an increase of 20 *per cent.*; or holders of Centrals can exchange for Chesapeake and Ohios, and increase their capital about 7 *per cent.* The popularity of the Centrals, their availability and quick market at all money centres in the world *so soon after the completion of the road*, are very gratifying to us, and must be also to all holders of the bonds; that the same popularity and availability will attach to the Chesapeake and Ohios, and that they will command equal price with the Centrals in due time, we have no doubt. The near approach of the time when the Secretary of the Treasury will call in a vast amount of Five-twenties and pay them in gold, behooves all holders to be looking for new investments; and to all such we recommend the *Six per cent. Gold Bonds, principal and interest, of the* CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Length of road, 427 miles.

Finished and running, 227 miles.

Additional to be completed by Oct. 1, ninety-five miles.

Leaving 105 miles, which will be completed Sept. 1, 1872.

Total amount of this loan, $15,000,000.

Total cost of road, depots, equipments, &c., $30,000,000.

The amount remaining unsold, about $7,000,000, will soon be absorbed. They are issued in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100.

FISK & HATCH.

HARVEY FISK.
A. S. HATCH.

☞ TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes.

TANNER & CO.,
NO. 11 WALL-ST.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

U. S. FUNDED LOAN OF 1881

Five Per Cent. Bonds.

$50,000,000.

The above amount is all that remains for popular subscription of the $200,000,000 five per cent. United States Consolidated Gold Loan recently offered by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Already $70,000,000 have been subscribed for, principally by the National Banks, during the past few months, and the further sum of $80,000,000 has been allotted to the European Markets, and is now being rapidly taken through a syndicate composed of the largest houses in England and on the Continent, which has already subscribed for $15,000,000.

Of the remaining $50,000,000 reserved by the Secretary of the Treasury for a limited period, for this country, $10,000,000 have been subscribed by a syndicate composed of the largest dealers in Government Bonds, among whom are Messrs.

FISK & HATCH,
VERMILYE & CO.,
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
CLARK, DODGE & CO.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

This loan we consider the best investment for banks, savings funds, insurance companies, and private investors of any of the Gold Loans of the United States.

THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD OF THE PRESENT STANDARD VALUE. THE INTEREST IS PAYABLE QUARTERLY, upon the 1st of February, May, August and November. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS ARE ISSUED IN THE USUAL DENOMINATIONS.

THE BONDS ARE EXEMPT, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST, FROM TAXATION IN ANY FORM BY OR UNDER NATIONAL, STATE OR MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY. ALL THE ABOVE FEATURES ARE UNMISTAKABLY EXPRESSED IN THE LAW, AND UPON THE FACE OF THE BONDS, WHICH ARE, THEREFORE, FREE FROM ALL FUTURE DOUBT OR ADVERSE LEGISLATION.

All issues of United States bonds will be received in exchange, at rates to be agreed upon from day to day.

Bonds will be received and delivered free of expense.

As fully $15,000,000 of the $50,000,000 have already been engaged by the syndicate and other subscribers, it is expected that the small remaining balance will be rapidly absorbed, especially as on the 1st of September next, the Secretary will appropriate $20,000,000 of the coin belonging to the Treasury to the redemption of 5-20 bonds, in addition to the amount provided for by the syndicates in Europe and America. Interest upon the amount thus notified will cease at the end of ninety days, (as provided by law,) and further notices of redemption will follow at short intervals.

The above-named banks and bankers will assist actively in the negotiation of this loan, and, in addition, all banks and bankers throughout the country are requested to act as agents, to whom a uniform commission will be allowed. Further information will be furnished on application to

JAY COOKE & CO.,

General Subscription Agents for the new Five Per Cent. Loan, New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY offer a rare chance for safe and profitable investment. They are a first and only lien upon the Road, which is now nearly completed, the rolling stock, telegraph, land grant, and all the property of the Company. The lands are released from taxation, and are worth more than the whole amount of the mortgage. The Road will form the great air-line route from Chicago and Milwaukee to St. Paul and the North-west. Bonds for sale at 90 and interest in currency, by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., where pamphlets and further information can be obtained.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.'S MORTGAGE GOLD 6s,
FOR SALE BY
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	2	Leather, sides	18,142
Bees-wax, pks	2	Moss, bales	127
Cotton, bales	1,864	Spirits Turp., bbls	280
Cotton-seed, bags	1,246	Crude Turp., bbls	150
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	55	Tar, bbls	580
Copper, bbls	34	Resin, bbls	3,004
Copper, cakes	196	Oil-cake, pks	210
Dried Fruit, pks	104	Cut-meats, pks	18
Eggs, bbls	880	Lard, pks	948
Flour, bbls	14,881	Butter, pks	2,074
Wheat, bushels	50,760	Cheese, pks	9,374
Corn, bushels	38,350	Tallow, pks	89
Oats, bushels	106,685	Lard-oil, bbls	110
Rye, bushels	400	Quicksilver, flasks	450
Flax-seed, bushels	797	Rice, pks	100
Beans, bbls	41	Starch, boxes	915
Peas, bbls	100	Tea, hf.ch., (by rail,)	1,152
Corn-meal, bbls	200	Tobacco, hhds	596
Corn-meal, bags	100	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	80
Hops, bales	277	Whisky, bbls	300
Hides, No.	4,321	Wool, bales	202
Hides, bales	414		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Wyoming*, for Liverpool—40 Car Wheels, 53,041 bushels Corn, 27 pks. Clocks, 1,268 bales Cotton, 168 hhds. Tobacco, 36 tcs. Tobacco, 200 bbls. Oil, 200 tcs. Lard, 1,630 boxes Cheese, 10 chests Indigo.

By the bark *Princess Alice*, for Jersey—21,472 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Loch Tay*, for Glasgow—687 bags Oil-cake, 47,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bbls. Flour, 48 boxes Tobacco, 105 hhds. Tobacco, 30 tcs. Tobacco, 275 bbls. Resin, 500 boxes Prepared Corn, 1,225 Oars, 1,680 Staves, 295 bags Scraps.

By the bark *Prof. Schwergaard*, for Cork and orders, 19,210 bushels Corn.

By the bark *E. H. Purington*, for Belfast, 32,515 bushels Corn.

By the ship *Burmah*, for Antwerp, 5,419 bbls. Naphtha, 1,000 cases Naphtha.

By the bark *Celeste*, for Antwerp, 1,596 bbls. Flour, 13,265 bushels Rye, 12,087 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Rainbow*, for Stettin, 3,110 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Fidelia*, for Stettin, 2,321 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By steamer *Allemannia*, for Hamburg, 180 pks. Tobacco, 863 bales Tobacco, 23 hhds. Tobacco, 550 tcs. Lard, 7,500 bushels Rye, 1,583 bbls. Resin, 18 cases Essential Oil, 50 hhds. Tallow, 2,650 boxes Extract, 55 boxes Bacon, 425 boxes Cheese, 102 pks. Whalebone, 468 pks. Oil, 7,579 bushels Wheat, 10 bales Skins, 69 cases Can Goods.

By the brig *Fingal*, for Dunkirk—14,104 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Jno. Brightman*, for Gibraltar, and orders—1,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 5,725 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Catharina*, for Gibraltar, and orders—1,129 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Western Rea*, for Alexandria—8,000 cases Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been steady but quiet, at $7 25@$7 75 for Pots, and $9@9 50 for Pearls, ₱ cwt.

BEES-WAX—Has been in moderate demand at 34c.@35c. ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Business shows more animation, the South and South-western calls for stock being quite urgent, with values well supported on desirable styles of work.

BRICKS—Have been offered freely, and though in fair request, have shown weakness as to prices. We quote Common Pale to North River, $5 25@$6; Jersey, $7 50@$7 75; Croton, $12@$15, by the cargo, and Philadelphia Front at $28@$30 ₱ thousand.

COAL—Has been in fair demand, including Liverpool Gas Cannel Coal at $11; do. House do., $14; Newcastle Gas, $8 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, $5 25@$6 50 ₱ ton for cargoes.

COFFEE—Rio has been active and strong, with sales reported here of 4,123 bags by the *Reu*, 2,913 bags by the *Flamstead*, and 1,283 bags by the *St. Ursula*, and at Hampton Roads, 3,800 bags by the *Caroline*, on private terms. Other kinds have been in fair request and held with confidence. We quote: Java at 19c.@22½c., Maracaibo, 14c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@15½c.; Rio, 10½c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 16c.@17½c.; Jamaica, 14c.@16c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rico, 14c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 15c.@16½c.; Savanilla, 14c.@15½c.; Curacoa, 14c.@15½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been offered sparingly and quoted an ⅛c. ₱ lb. higher, on a quite moderate trade, for early delivery; sales, 1,183 bales, including 716 bales to shippers, 451 bales to spinners, and 16 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, there has been a fair trade at an advance of ⅛c. ₱ lb.; sales, 10,200 bales, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for August, 100 bales at 17⅝c., 100 bales, short notice, at 17 7-16c.; September, 100 bales at 17⅝c., 400 bales at 17⅝c., 200 bales at 17 13-16c., 400 bales at 17⅝c.; September and October, 100 bales each at 17 9-16c., 100 bales at 17⅝c.; October, 200 bales at 17 9-16c., 200 bales at 17⅝c., 100 bales at 17 11-16c., 500 bales at 17⅝c., 100 bales at 17 13-16c.; November, 200 bales at 17⅝c., 200 bales at 17⅝c.; November and December, 100 bales each at 17⅝c., together; December, 200 bales at 17⅝c.; And today, August, 200 bales at 17 11-16c., 100 bales at 17⅝c.; September, 700 bales at 17⅝c., 1,100 bales at 17⅝c., 100 bales at 17 13-16c., 500 bales at 17⅝c., 100 bales each, September and October, at 17 27-32c., 100 bales each, at 17⅝c., September, October, November and December, at 17⅝c., together; October, 100 bales at 17⅝c., 400 bales at 17⅝c., 200 bales at 17⅝c., 100 bales at 17⅝c., 700 bales at 17 13-16c., 100 bales each, October, November and December at 17⅝c., together; November, 100 bales at 17⅝c., 50 bales at 17⅝c., 300 bales each, November and December, at 17⅝c., 100 bales at 17⅝c., 300 bales at 17 11-16c.; January, 100 bales at 18c.; February, 50 bales at 18⅛c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: August, 17¾c.; September, 17.58c.; October, 17.58c.; November, 17 9-16c.; December, 17¾c.; January, 17¾c. The receipts at this port today were: 1,864 bales, including 411 bales from Savannah, 1,070 bales from New-Orleans, 75 bales from Wilmington, 217 bales from Indianola; and 91 bales per railroad. The receipts at all the shipping ports today were 1,058 bales, and thus far this week 3,949 bales, against 4,003 bales same time last week.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
Good Ordinary	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
Low Middling	17⅞	17⅞	18⅛	18⅛
Middling	18⅞	19	19⅛	19⅛
Good Middling	21	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

FISH—There has been more stock offering, giving the advantage to purchasers, who have been operating with more confidence. We quote: Dry Cod at $4 75@$5 75 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $13 50@$14; No. 2 do., $9@9 50; No. 3 do., $6@$7 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $4@$6; Smoked Herring, 30c.@35c. for Scale, and 20c.@25c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FRUIT—The demand has been more satisfactory, with more steadiness noted in values. We quote: Layer Raisins at $2 50 ₱ box; Currants at 8½c.@9c. ₱ lb.; Almonds, 14½c.@17½c.; Figs, 10c.@18c.; Turkish Prunes, 7½c.@8c.; Brazil Nuts, 8½c.@9c.; Dates 6½c.@7c. ₱ lb.; Canton Ginger, $10 ₱ case; Sardines, 9½c.@9¾c., for quarter boxes.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good request, and desirable lots of Superfine shipping extras and trade extras have been again quoted stronger in price, on reduced offerings, shipping extras in lines having been particularly scarce. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,100 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western, at $4 75@$5 35; very inferior to very good Extra State at $5 40@$5 90, chiefly at $5 75@$5 90; very good to fancy at $5 90@$6 50; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 45@$5 85; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 55@$6 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$3 90@$4 80
Sour Flour	4 50@ 5 25
Superfine State and Western	4 75@ 5 35
Extra State	5 40@ 6 50
Extra City, shipping brands	5 40@ 6 50
Extra Genesee	6 55@ 8 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 55@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 00@ 8 50
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 45@ 5 85
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 90@ 8 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 00@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been in more general demand since our last, at rather firmer prices, with sales since our last of 1,200 bbls. at $5@$6 45 for poor to good, and $6 45@$9 75 for good to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in good request at $3 85@$5 ₱ bbl.; sales, 500 bbls. Corn-meal has been fairly active at $3 40@$3 90: White and Yellow Western, $3 65@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 1,020 bbls.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been decidedly less active. The export demand has been on a restricted scale. The milling inquiry has been light. The offerings have been comparatively limited, and holders of prime samples have been quite confident in their views, refusing to make concessions. At the close the market seemed weak, and the export bids for both Spring and Red Amber Winter were generally about 2c. a bushel under the claims of owners, who were willing to meet the wants of buyers, though not to reduce their asking figures on the better grades of stock. The depression in foreign exchange and firmness in freights continued against the export movement. Sales have been reported since our last of 141,000 bushels, all told, part from store and to arrive, including White Western at $1 45@$1 55, chiefly at $1 50 for full loads; Red and Amber Western at $1 41@$1 50, chiefly at $1 43@$1 48 for ordinary to prime New Red, and $1 45@$1 48 for fair to prime New Amber do.; $1 32@$1 40 for soft Red and Amber do.; No. 1 Spring, from cars, at $1 40; No. 2 Spring at $1 25@$1 38 for fair ordinary to prime, with choice held at $1 40, afloat; soft do., $1 15@$1 34; White Genesee, $1 50@$1 60; Red and Amber State, $1 43@$1 48½; New White Southern, $1 50@$1 60; New Amber do., $1 45@$1 50, ₱ bushel....Corn has been less sought after, and though opening with a show of increased firmness, it closed lower. The home trade call was fair, while the export inquiry was less confident. Sales have been reported since our last of 152,000 bushels, part from store, at 65½c.@68c. for inferior to choice New Mixed Western, chiefly at 67c.@68c. for dry samples of Canal, afloat, closing at 67c. for fair to prime dry, afloat; 65c.@68½c. for steamer grades; 70c.@72c. for Yellow Western; 73c.@76c. (nominally) for White Western, and 85c.@88c. for White Southern....Rye has been in rather more request since our last, partly to arrive, and holders have been firm, refusing bids of 80c. for new Western, for early delivery; a few car-lots were sold at 82c.@84c. ₱ bushel....Barley continues inactive and nominal....Barley-malt has been slow of sale at $1 25@$1 40 ₱ bushel....Oats have been in active demand, particularly new Mixed Western, which have been quoted stronger in price, on liberal purchases, largely on speculative account. Sales have been reported since our last of 143,000 bushels at 42c.@43½c. for ordinary to prime New Mixed Western, chiefly at 46c.@48c. afloat; 40c.@45c. for new Black; 43c.@50c. for ordinary to very choice New White Western and White Ohio; and 36c.@40c. for new crop Jersey....The export clearances hence since our last have been 2,000 bbls. Flour, and 47,000 bushels Corn for Glasgow; 53,041 bushels Corn for Liverpool; 21,472 bushels Wheat for Jersey; 19,210 bushels Corn for Cork and orders; 32,515 bushels Corn for Belfast; 1,596 bbls. Flour, and 12,087 bushels Wheat, and 13,262 bushels Rye for Antwerp; 7,579 bushels Wheat for Hamburg; and 14,104 bushels Wheat for Dunkirk.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in demand within our range for shipping, and $1 20@$1 65 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been in request from 55c.@$1 15 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs. We quote at $1 15.

HIDES—Sales, 3,500 Entre Rios, at 24½c.@25c., gold, ₱ lb. Market unchanged.

HOPS—Trade has been slow, but holders have been very firm in their views, and have been offering the better grades with reserve.

LIME—Rockland has been in fair demand at $1 10@$1 15 for Common, and $1 75 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—There has not been much activity in the general market, but values have been without change of moment. We quote thus: Southern Pine, $34@$39; White Pine Box Boards, $25@$30; White Pine Merchantable Box Boards, $28@$33; Clear Pine, $65@$70; Poplar and White Boards and Planks, $50@$55; Cherry Boards and Planks, $75@$80; Oak and Ash, $55@$60; Maple and Birch, $35@$40; Black-walnut, $105@$130; Eastern Spruce, $15@$21.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been firm at 22½c.@23c. ₱ lb., with sales reported of 450,000 lbs. Iron has been quoted strong and buoyant in price, on a good demand, with sales since our last of 400 tons Gartsherrie Pig at $34 50@$35 50, ex ship and yard; 500 tons Eglinton do., and 150 tons Glengarnock do., on private terms, the latter now quoted at $35; small lots of No. 1 American Pig at $37, and 600 tons old Double-headed Rails at $39 25@$39 75, (gold,) ₱ ton. Lead, Spelter and Zinc unchanged. Tin has been steady but quiet; sales, 1,000 boxes Charcoal Plates at $8 75, and 300 boxes Charcoal Terne at $8 12½, gold, ₱ box.

MOLASSES—Foreign has attracted more attention within our range; sales, 707 hhds. and 80 tcs. Trinidad, Port Spain, on private terms; 75 hhds. Porto Rico at 40c.; 15 hhds. do. (at auction) at 48c.@49½c. ₱ gallon; of New-Orleans, 31 bbls. were sold at 55c.@57c. ₱ gallon. We quote nominally as follows: Porto Rico at from 35c.@55c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@28c. for old, and 25c.@40c. for new; English Islands, 33c.@45c., and New-Orleans, 35c.@60c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been steady, but not active; sales, 400 bbls. Strained at $2 85, and 1,100 bbls. Pale at $4 50@$6 87½, ₱ 280 lbs.; receipts, 3,004 bbls.; exports, 1,858 bbls. Nothing doing in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been in good request at a further advance, on very meagre offerings; sales, 160 bbls., in lots, at 53½c., now held at 54½c.@55c., and 200 bbls., to arrive, at 51½c.@52c. ₱ gallon; receipts, 280 bbls. We now quote: Spirits Turpentine, 54½c.@55c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $2 75@$7 75 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $3 40@$4; Pitch, $2 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Business shows a fair degree of animation in the jobbing line, with firmness in prices of the leading kinds, as the rule.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been in slack request at 13½c. ₱ gallon....Shipping Crude has been inactive at 17½c. ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia the nominal quotation was 17½c. ₱ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 1,114 bbls. The Creek quotations for Crude Petroleum, in bulk, were $4 70@$4 72½ on the Lower, and $4 25@$4 30 on the Upper Roads, ₱ bbl., on a tame market....Refined Oil has been in very moderate demand at drooping prices, with sales reported of 7,500 bbls. Standard White, August deliveries, part old contracts, at 24½c.@24¾c. And at Philadelphia, 500 bbls. Standard White, August delivery, at 23¾c. ₱ gallon; with September deliveries quoted at 24½c. The receipts at Philadelphia were 3,370 bbls. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in slack demand at 28c.@28c. ₱ gallon: sales, 6,500 cases. Naphtha continues inactive on the basis of 9½c.@9¾c. for Western, and 10½c. for City, in shipping order....The export clearances hence include 5,431 bbls. Refined Petroleum for Stettin; 2,129 bbls., and 5,725 cases do., for Gibraltar; 8,000 cases do. for Alexandria; 5,419 bbls., and 1,000 cases Naphtha, for Antwerp. And from Philadelphia, 169,314 gallons Refined Petroleum for Antwerp.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in more request and quoted higher on reduced offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,700 bbls., in lots, at $13 62½@$13 75 for Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for new City Mess; $12 50 for Thin Mess; $10 25@$10 75 for new Prime to extra Prime; $11@$11 25 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a moderate demand noted for Western Mess on the advanced basis of $13 62½@$13 75, seller and buyer August and September, and $13 75 seller October, and $12 50 seller January; sales have been reported of 2,500 bbls....Dressed Hogs continue in moderate demand, ranging from 6½c.@7¼c. ₱ lb....Cut-meats have been quite sparingly sought after, and quoted more or less nominal at 11½c.@13c. for Hams; 6½c.@8c. for Shoulders; 14c.@16c. for Smoked and Sugar-cured, ₱ lb.; sales 60 pks....Bacon has been in slack demand at 8c.@8¾c. for ice-cured City fancy cuts; sales 125 pks. ....Lard has been quoted stronger in price, on reduced offerings, and a moderately-active inquiry for the better grades of stock; sales 970 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 9c.@9¾c.; for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9½c.@9¾c. for Western Steam; 9¾c.@9¾c. for New, and 9½c.@9¾c. for City; sales were also made of 250 tons prime Western Steam, seller September, at 9½c.; and 500 tcs. Refined, seller December, at 10½c. ₱ lb. Beef continues quiet at $8@$11 50 for Mess, and $11 50@$13 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef rules dull and nominal at $14@$20 for Prime Mess, and $18@$22 for India Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams continue inactive at from $18@$24 for the range of qualities, ₱ bbl....Butter continues in very moderate request, including State, fair to prime, at 25c.@32c., and very inferior to fair at 13c.@25c.; Western, fair to prime, at 18c.@25c., and inferior to fair at 10c.@18c., ₱ lb.; the day's receipts were 2,074 pks....Cheese has been moderately sought after at from 9c.@10½c. for fair to fancy Factory; 9c.@10½c. for fair to Extra State Farm Dairy; 6c.@9c. for Western; the day's receipts were 9,374 boxes.

SUGARS—Raw have been fairly active and steady; refiners have been purchasing rather more freely; sales 1,673 hhds., including 654 hhds. fair to good refining Porto Rico at 9½c.@9¾c.; 561 hhds. scant fair to prime refining Cuba at 9c.@9¾c.; 112 hhds. St. Croix at 9½c.@9¾c.; Martinique at 8½c.; 187 hhds. Demerara at 11½c.@12½c.; and 109 hhds. Scotch at 11½c.@11¾c., chiefly at 11¾c.; 446 boxes Havana (Molasses Sugar) at 7¾c.; 87 boxes do. at 8½c.; 55 boxes Laguayra at 9c. ₱ lb. We now quote: Fair to good Refining grades Cuba strong at 9½c.@9¾c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9¾c.@10½c.; Porto Rico Refining grades range from 8½c.@9¾c.; and Grocery from 9½c.@11c. ₱ lb. No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 10½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair request, ranging from 10½c.@13c. as the extremes.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in moderate request at steady rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 104,000 lbs. at 9½c.@9¾c., chiefly at 9¾c.@9¾c. for prime Western and City; also 27,500 lbs. Stearine, at 9½c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been quiet since our last, at unchanged prices; sales, 300 hhds. Kentucky, at 7c.@12c.; 150 cases 1870 New-York Seed Leaf, on private terms; 100 cases sundries, at 25c.@85c., and 150 bales Havana at 93c.@$1 05 ₱ lb.

WHALEBONE—Has been in reduced supply and good demand at stronger prices; Arctic, 80c.@81c., gold; South Sea, 77c.@78c., currency, ₱ lb.

WOOL—There has been a fair average movement in the favorite kinds of stock since our last. In Domestic Fleece the chief business has been in the low and medium grades, which have been quoted firm. The finer qualities have been in somewhat better demand than they were earlier in the month, but the bids continue relatively low. Domestic Pulled has been in request at strong figures on light offerings. California and Texas Wool has been in fair demand, and held with confidence. Foreign Wool is salable and buoyant.

WHISKY—Has been in less demand at a shade easier rates; sales, 290 bbls., in lots, mostly at 93½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been quoted firm, with a reduced offering of room, on both berth and charter, and no unusual eagerness on the part of owners to make engagements. The demand for accommodation, however, has been less urgent, shippers having been unwilling to operate with freedom at the ruling figures. For Liverpool, the reported engagements included 460 bales Cotton at 3-16d. by sail, and ¼d. by steam, ₱ lb.; 25,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 9½d.; 7,800 bushels Corn, by sail, at 8½d., ₱ bushel; 4,700 boxes Cheese, by steam, at 40s. ₱ ton. For London, 1,100 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Glasgow, 1,000 boxes Cheese, by steam, at 40s.; 200 tcs. Lard at 30s. ₱ ton. For Antwerp, 45,000 bushels Wheat at 10d. ₱ bushel; small lots of Oil at 4c. ₱ gallon; and an American ship, of 1,302 tons register, chartered and placed on the berth for general cargo. For Rotterdam, 60 pkgs. Dried Fruit, at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For a Continental port, direct, an American bark, of 450 tons register, with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. ₱ bbl.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 22.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,200 bbls.; No. 1 Spring, $6 75; Amber Winter, $7 25; White Winter, $7 75; Double Extra, $8 25. WHEAT dull; sales, 1,000 bushels Old No. 1 White Michigan, from Toledo, $1 40; 800 bushels Amber Michigan, $1 40; 1,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 32. CORN unchanged; sales, 11,000 bushels No. 2 Illinois, 60c., and 2,500 bushels, in lots, at 61c. OATS, BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN-MEAL—$1 40 for bolted; $1 35 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20@$21; Shipstuffs, $24@$25; Middlings, $30, ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 92c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 8c.; Corn and Rye, 7½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson and $4 50 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 35c. RECEIPTS—By Lake, 14,200 bushels Wheat, 1,265,000 feet of Lumber. The amount of Grain on the canals from Buffalo and Oswego for tide-water yesterday noon, as far as can be ascertained, was as follows: 1,265,000 bushels Wheat, 1,582,000 bushels Corn, 273,000 bushels Oats, and 60,000 bushels Rye.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—FLOUR dull; Extra Spring, $4 75@$6 25. WHEAT active and higher; advanced 3⅛c.@4c.; No. 2 Spring, $1 18¾, cash; $1 14@$1 18, seller August; $1 08@$1 10, seller September; $1 08@$1 08, seller all the year; in the afternoon strong, seller August, chiefly in settlement at $1 20; seller September dull at $1 08¾@$1 09. CORN active; No. 2 Mixed 47⅛c.@47½c., cash; 45½c. seller September; in the afternoon quiet at 47⅛c. seller August; 45⅛c.@45½c. seller September. OATS in fair demand; advanced ⅛c.; No. 2, 30⅛c. RYE advanced ⅛c.@1c.; No. 2, 59c.@60c. BARLEY quiet; 65½c.@66c., cash; 63½c., seller September. HIGHWINES, 88c. PROVISIONS firmer. PORK, $12 50, cash; $12 62½, seller September. Live HOGS dull; declined 20c.@25c.; $4 25@$4 70. CATTLE extremely dull and weak; $3@$5 40. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 85,000 bushels Wheat, 186,000 bushels Corn, 78,000 bushels Oats, 17,000 bushels Rye, 17,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 44,000 bushels Wheat, 92,000 bushels Corn, 116,000 bushels Oats, 16,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.—FLOUR firm and in fair demand; Family, $5 40@$5 60. WHEAT—Demand fair; prices advanced; Red, $1 13@$1 16. CORN quiet and unchanged at 51c.@52c. RYE steady, with moderate demand, at 63c.@66c. OATS firm and in fair demand at 32c.@33c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged; Fall, 80c.@90c.; Spring, 76c.@80c. PORK—Demand light; holders firm at $12 50. LARD—An advance asked, but none established; asking 9c.; offering 8¾c. BULK MEATS—An advance asked, but none established; asking 5c. for Shoulders; 6c.@6¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 6½c. for Clear Sides; round lots delivered at Indianapolis—Shoulders, 4⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 5¾c.@5⅞c.; Clear Sides, 6c. BACON—Demand light; holders firm; Shoulders, 6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7c.; Clear Sides, 7¼c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, demand good at full prices, 13¼c.@14¼c. HOGS scarce and firm, $4 30@$4 80. CATTLE unchanged; declined 25c. for best grades, $1@$4 50. TOBACCO—Demand good at full prices. WHISKY steady with moderate demand.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22.—FLOUR dull and unchanged; Superfine Winter, $4; Extra Winter, $4 25@$4 50; Double Extra Winter, $4 75@$5; Family Winter, $6@$6 75. WHEAT—Inspected lots firm and a shade better; No. 3 Red, $1 13; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 26@$1 27. CORN dull and unchanged; business very small; Yellow, in elevator, 44c.; White, sacked, 47c.@48c. OATS firmer; No. 2, in elevator, 33½c.@34c. RYE steady; No. 2, 57c.@60c. BARLEY dull; Iowa Spring, 72½c. WHISKY strong at 90c. TOBACCO unchanged. HEMP dull. BAGGING unchanged. PORK dull for jobbing and order lots; $12 50@$12 75. BACON dull; only order lots sold; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 7⅜c. Live HOGS firm at $4 25@$4 50. CATTLE dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 44,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, and 3,000 bushels Rye. COTTON—The market is unchanged.

BUFFALO, Aug. 22.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 900 bbls.; Wheat, 123,000 bushels; Corn, 47,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 160,000 bushels; Corn, 94,000 bushels; Oats, 57,000 bushels; Rye, 8,000 bushels. By Rail—Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 13,000 bushels; Oats, 21,000 bushels. Canal FREIGHTS steady; 12c. on Wheat, 11c. Corn, 7⅝c. Oats, to New-York. FLOUR quiet; City trade. WHEAT neglected and prices nominally unchanged. CORN opened active for loads to arrive, but closed dull and heavy at noon; sales, 100,000 bushels No. 2 Western, to arrive, at 58½c.@58¾c.@57c. OATS inactive, and held at 38c. for Western and Ohio. Market bare of RYE. Other articles are unchanged. SEEDS quiet; 150 bags Timothy at $3.

TOLEDO, Aug. 22.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull and a shade lower; Amber Michigan, $1 27¼; Amber Illinois, $1 27; No. 1 Red, $1 27; No. 2 do., $1 21½; No. 3 do., $1 16; rejected do., $1 03; Extra White Michigan, $1 32. CORN steady with moderate demand; high Mixed, 52c.; low Mixed, 50½c. OATS a shade lower; No. 1, 37c.; No. 2, 33½c.; Michigan, 36c.; Rejected, 30½c. FREIGHTS—Wheat, to Buffalo, 3c.@3½c.; to Oswego, 7c.@7½c. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 74,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn and 42,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn and 2,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 22.—FLOUR drooping; Superfine, $4 62½; Double Extra, $5 75; Treble Extra, $6 12½. CORN dull; White, 69c.@70c. OATS firm at 50c. HAY weak at $32@$34. BRAN dull at $1 05. PORK dull; held at 13½c. BACON depressed; Shoulders, 6¾c.@7c.; Clear Ribs, 7¾c.@7⅞c.; Clear Sides, 8¼c.@8½c. LARD unchanged. Other articles unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 122. GOLD, 111¾. COTTON quiet; Middling, 16¾c.@17¼c.; net receipts, 245 bales; gross, 702 bales; exports to the Continent, 2,623 bales; to Havre, 1,200 bales; stock, 23,373 bales. Cleared, ship *Caledonia*, with 2,623 bales of Cotton for Havre.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 22.—WHEAT buoyant and active; sales, 1 car Extra Dieplin Bags, $1 50; 2 cars No. 1 White Michigan, $1 45; 700 bushels Extra White Michigan, $1 52, and 3 cars Extra White Michigan and 2 cars Extra State, $1 52½. RYE quiet and nominal. CORN improved in value, and more sought after; sales, 500 bushels Western Mixed, in store, 67½c., and other lots, 68c. BARLEY quiet. OATS improved; sales, 1 car No. 1 State, 46c.; 100 bags Old State, 52c.; 1 car No. 1 White Western, 49c., and bagged lots do., 50c.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 22.—TOBACCO active; prices very high, particularly for low grades; sales, 133 hhds. FLOUR quiet and steady; Family Extra, $5 50. WHEAT very strong at previous quotations. Other grains unchanged and quiet. PROVISIONS quiet but firm. PORK, $12@$12 50. BACON—Shoulders, 6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 14½c.; Plain, 13½c., all packed. LARD—Prime Leaf Tierce, 9½c.; Keg, 11c. WHISKY quiet at 90c.@91c. COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 18c.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Aug. 22.—Beef CATTLE—Receipts, 1,087 head; supply nearly equal to last week with no improvement in prices; sales choice, at $9 75@$10; extra, $9@$9 50; first quality, $8@$8 50; second quality, $7@$7 50; third quality, $3@$6 75. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 12,157 head; supply large and market quite active; sales in lots of 325 each. Veal CALVES, $5@$12.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 22.—WHEAT—Fair demand but at lower rates; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 27; 10,000 bushels, sold, to arrive within ten days, $1 20; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 22. CORN steady, with moderate demand; High Mixed, 57c. OATS steady, with moderate demand; 38c. PETROLEUM quiet and unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 22.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged; $4 50@$7 50. CORN scarce, 60c. OATS scarce, 47c. PORK dull and unsettled; $12 75@$13. LARD dull and nominal; $10@$11. BACON firmer; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Sides, 8c.@8¼c.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—COTTON quiet but steady; Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, 70 bales; gross, 70 bales; exports to Great Britain, 332 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 7,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 22.—COTTON dull; Middling, 17c.; net receipts, 64 bales; exports, coastwise, 286 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 2,673 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 22.—COTTON nominal; Middling, 17¼c.; net receipts, 24 bales; exports, coastwise, 387 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 2,931 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 22.—COTTON firm; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 12 bales; exports, coastwise, 225 bales; sales, 190 bales; stock, 10,180 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 22.—COTTON—Middling, 17¼c.; sales yesterday, 150 bales; net receipts today, 52 bales; stock, 3,540 bales.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 22.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 53 bales; gross, 53 bales; sales, 30 bales; stock, 915 bales.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 22.—COTTON dull; Middling, 17c.; exports, coastwise, 1 bale; sales, 20 bales; stock, 598 bales.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 22.—COTTON firm; offerings light; Middling, 16¾c.; receipts, 10 bales; sales, 50 bales.

NORFOLK, Aug. 22.—COTTON—Estimated net receipts, 50 bales; stock, 443 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—COTTON firm; Middling, 18¾c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 22—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93¾ for both money and the account. United States 5-20s, 1862, 93¾; 1865, old, 93¼; 1867, 92¾; 10-40s, 90¾.

1½ P. M.—Consols, 93⅝@93¾ for money, and 93⅝@93¾ for the account. United States, 5-20 Bonds, 1862, 93¾; 1865, old, 93¼; 1867, 92¾; 10-40s, 90¾.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 93¾ for both money and account; 5-20 Bonds of 1862, 93¾; 1865, old, 93¼; 1867, 92¾; 10-40s, 90¾.

PARIS, Aug. 22—P. M.—Rentes, 56f. 40c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 22—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened steady. Middling Uplands, 9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON steady. Sales of the day are now estimated at 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales are taken for speculation and export.

BREADSTUFFS quiet; Wheat, 10s. 2d.@10s. 4d. ₱ cental for Red Spring; Red Winter, 10s. 8d.; the receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 22,500 quarters, of which 12,500 were American; Corn, 29s. 9d. for No. 2 Mixed.

5 P. M.—COTTON unchanged. The sales sum up 10,000 bales, including 2,000 on speculation and for export. The Manchester advices are less favorable, but do not affect the market. The shipments from Bombay since our last report to the 21st inst., have been 7,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—Weather wet, but favorable to the crops. PEAS, 39s. 6d. CHEESE, 50s.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 21.—United States 5-20s closed at 93⅞ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Aug. 22, A. M.—The Bourse—Rentes opened at 56f. 25c.

ANTWERP, Aug. 22.—PETROLEUM, 48½f. for Standard White.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 23, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
BLUE BEARD. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Lotta Mira and Mr. Harry Beckett.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Mr. Joseph K. Emmet and Miss Rose Evans.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
24th-st., corner of 6th-av.
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS. Leading characters by Miss Lotta, and Messrs. Raymond and Forsberg.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

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Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
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City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A compromise is said to have been reached in relation to M. THIERS' term of office by which he is to be styled President, and to hold office until the dissolution of the Assembly. Supplementary municipal elections in five cities are to be held soon. Paris firemen testified yesterday in the Communists trial that the Commune ordered the firing of private and public property, and forbade them to extinguish the fire at the Palais Royal. Fears of disturbances attending the disbanding of the National Guard are entertained.

The coal-miners' strike in South Wales is again reported to have come to an end. An attack was made by a Limerick mob on a procession, and a hard fight ensued before the police scattered the ruffians. The French deputation which recently landed in Ireland have crossed into England, and will visit the City of York. The object of the visit is personally to return the thanks of the French people for the aid so freely given by Englishmen and Irishmen for the wounded and suffering French during the war. Sir EDWARD THORNTON, the British Envoy to Washington, who returned home on leave of absence, has gone to Balmoral to take the oath as a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

A committee of Conservative Bavarian Catholics has invited the Catholics of Germany, Austria and Switzerland to the Congress to be held at Munich, Sept. 22. It is semi-officially stated that the meeting of the Emperors is postponed to some future time.

GENERAL.

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., fiscal agents of the Government at Philadelphia, report that they have received information from London that much more than the amount allotted to Europe of the new loan has been subscribed, and it is believed the amount reserved for this country will be closed this week.

The Red Bluff stage was robbed near Cottonwood, Cal., recently by four masked robbers, who carried off WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s treasure boxes.

Consul McGOWAN, at Shanghai, China, informs the State Department of the spread of the rhinderpest eastward in Asia toward the Corea, and warning the department of the possible introduction of the disease through Siberia and Alaska.

The entries for the international regatta at Halifax, N. S., were completed yesterday, and the list closed. They are, for the four-oared race, the Prior, Barton and the Roche, crews of Halifax; the Renforth and Taylor crews of England; the Coulter crew, of the United States, and the Paris crew of St. John, N. B. There are five entries for the single scull race, namely, RENFORTH, BROWN, of the Prior crew; COULTER, of the American crew; SADLER, of the Taylor and Bagnell crew, and TRACY, of the Barton crew.

The steamer *Wyoming*, bound from New-York for Providence, loaded with molding-sand, sprang aleak and was abandoned by the crew, who reached Narragansett in safety and proceeded to Boston. The steamer sunk within a few miles of Providence, and was going to pieces, as portions of the wreck were brought to that port by a fishing-smack.

A trunk filled with good clothing and containing a lady's reticule and two diamond studs came to the surface, near New-Hamburg Drawbridge, on Monday, and was identified yesterday as having belonged to ALBERT A. GILLETT, of Buffalo, who was killed in the New-Hamburg disaster. Several valuable pieces of jewelry are missing, and it is thought they were abstracted since the finding.

The ravages of the cholera are steadily increasing at Königsberg, Prussia. The disease has also appeared at Dantzig, but no cases have as yet occurred in Stettin, and the south of Prussia is still free from the disease. The Mayor of Montreal has ordered the strongest measures regarding city cleaning, in view of the possible approach of cholera. Disinfectants are supplied gratuitously to the inhabitants.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to receive bids for gold on Wednesday of this week, instead of Thursday.

The New-York Yacht Club race for the Vice-Commodore's Cup failed at Newport yesterday, as no yacht returned at 4½ o'clock.

The attendance at the Saratoga races yesterday was very large. Two of the five horses named to start in the steeplechase were withdrawn in consequence of the heaviness of the track. C. J. ALLOWAY'S *Duffy* was the winner. In the second race, one mile, for all ages, there were five starters. *Tubman* was the favorite, but T. W. DOSWELL'S *Midday* won in 1:48. The third race, one mile, for two-year olds, was won easily by McDANIEL'S ch. c. *Jo Daniels* in 1:53¾. The last race, two miles, all ages, was won by McDANIEL'S *Abdel Koree* in 3:48¼.

The Springfield (Mass.) Club races began yesterday. This is the fifth annual meeting of the Club.

On the Erie Railway, near Attica, on Monday night, the palace car Newport, jumped the track, breaking its coupling, and falling down a bank fifteen feet. No person was injured so as to prevent his continuing his journey.

The *Levant Herald* says famine and pestilence are worse than ever in Persia, and that 27,000 have perished in Ispahan alone; also that crops have been destroyed and one-third the population annihilated.

No Connection with Tammany.

The *Tribune* seeks to avoid the effect of our exposure of the names of the Tammany Republicans who are holding places under the Ring, by a mixture of denial and accusation. It also takes a leaf from OAKEY HALL'S reply to our exposure of his frauds, and wishes it to be understood that we have in the past approved the system by which certain persons claim that they may at one and the same time be leaders in the Republican Party and hold positions under Tammany Hall. Even if we had done this, it would not prove the practice to be a good one. But we did nothing of the kind. When the charter passed, and when assurances were given on all hands that we were to have an honest City Government, we were glad to see among its officers some Republicans; but even at that time we did not sanction their remaining as leaders in the councils of our party, and since experience has shown that such men were put there only to share the responsibility for, if not to profit by the frauds of Tammany, we do not see how any honest men can remain in the position. Certainly they cannot be permitted to occupy the double position to which they aspire. We cannot afford to have our leaders exposed to the temptations of Tammany. They must bid farewell to the flesh-pots of the Ring, or must be content to be simply privates in the Republican ranks.

The *Tribune* says that three-fourths of the Republicans who hold office under the Tax Commission "are in full and active sympathy with the Custom-house faction and its General Committee." We do not believe the *Tribune* can name one man of whom this is true, certainly not one who is holding any official position under the new reorganization. It says, furthermore, that it does not regard Republicans who hold office under the Tax Commission and are in sympathy with the "Custom-house faction," as "No. 1 Republicans." If persons who, while holding Tammany offices are "in full and active sympathy" with the Administration of Gen. GRANT, and with the Republican State Committee are not "No. 1 Republicans," will the *Tribune* tell us whether those who hold offices under Tammany and are opposed to the State Committee, if not to Gen. GRANT, are any more "No. 1 Republicans" than the others? And if they are not, will the *Tribune* tell us whether it does not think that those who guide the counsels of the Republican Party, and hold office in its organizations, ought not to be "No. 1 Republicans?" If so, does not the *Tribune* yield the whole matter in controversy?

The *Tribune* says our list is a "fraud," that many of the persons named by us hold no office whatever, while "the rest hold under the Police, Fire, Tax and Health Commissioners, which were made up as non-partisan, and of which the employes are accounted removable for cause." As to the allegation that some of the persons named by us hold no office, we stated, in publishing the list, that there might be errors, and we have received letters from some of those mentioned claiming that they are improperly mentioned. We shall, as soon as we can, make the requisite inquiries, and publish the necessary corrections. In the meantime we simply say that the number of persons wrongly included by us is trifling compared to those we omitted, as our corrected list, when published, will show.

The *Tribune's* assertion that the Police, Fire, Tax, and Health Commissions were "made up as non-partisan," and that their employes "are accounted removable only for cause," is a misrepresentation. The old Metropolitan Police Commission was equally divided between the Republicans and the Democrats, though it always had a Republican Legislature above it. When Mayor HALL appointed the Police Commissioners under the new charter, he divided them in the same manner, but for fear this might not give to Tammany all the control it needed, the Legislature of last Winter made OAKEY HALL himself a member of the Police Commission, so that it now consists of three Democrats and two Republicans—and yet the *Tribune* wishes its readers to believe it is non-partisan. As to the Health Board, it was never non-partisan. As long as the Republicans controlled the Legislature it was a Republican Board, and when OAKEY HALL appointed the new Board he gave to the Republicans but three of its nine members, two of whom were the Republican Police Commissioners. The Tax Office was originally in name non-partisan, there being intended to be two Republicans and two Democrats, but one of the Republicans was NATHANIEL SANDS, who had secretly sold himself to Tammany even before his appointment. But as SANDS might prove unfaithful to Tammany, the latter procured in the Tax Levy a year ago power to appoint a fifth Commissioner, and have since held that over the heads of the Commissioners, as a security against any rebellion against the behests of Tammany. With the power to turn out SANDS' son, SANDS' brother, and SANDS' associate secretary HENRY, and associate secretary HENRY'S brother, there is no danger of rebellion in the Tax Office. As to the Fire Department, it was as little non-partisan as the Health Board. OAKEY HALL appointed three Democrats and two Republicans Commissioners, and so it remains.

What becomes, then, of the claim that the Commissions are non-partisan? Of the four, two were originally made Democratic under the new charter, one has since been made so, and as to the other, the Ring has power to make it so whenever it chooses. Any of these Commissioners, except the Tax Commissioners, can be at any time impeached by OAKEY HALL, and by him alone. The Tax Commissioners can only be removed by the Governor, under charges.

But not only is the *Tribune's* statement, that these Commissioners are non-partisan, incorrect, but its other statement, that the appointees of these boards are removable only for cause, is at variance not only with the law but with practice. Thus the new charter says, (section 44,) as to the Police, that "the Superintendent, surgeons, clerks and employes shall be appointed and removed at pleasure by the Board of Police," and the persons named by us are holding offices of this character. The Captains, Sergeants and patrolmen can be removed only on charges, but a Captain or Sergeant can be moved about from post to post, or can be retired on a nominal salary. Doormen and roundsmen can be reduced to the ranks, and an obnoxious patrolman not only stands no chance of promotion, but is easily forced to resign, or is dismissed on trivial charges. Not only is the law such, but the practice in this respect strictly conforms to the law. The stenographer of the Police Board, against whom there was no charge, and who had been there a long time, was removed last Winter, solely because he was outspoken in his opposition to Tammany. Mr. SOLLYET, Secretary of the Association which Mr. GREELEY represents in the General Committee, was appointed telegrapher at Police Head-quarters last Fall, in order to secure his vote against the exclusion of Tammany from the Republican counsels, though, as Mr. SOLLYET stated before a committee appointed by Mr. GREELEY, he had at that time never touched a telegraphic instrument, and though a competent Republican was removed to make room for him. The case of Capt. PETTY is still more striking. He had the audacity to arrest a Tammany "repeater," and, as a reward he was transferred twice within twenty-four hours, and this was done by the votes of those sterling Republicans, HENRY SMITH and BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE, and could not at that time have been done without the votes of both of them. So, in the Fire Department, the new charter says (section 85) that the clerks, firemen or other appointees "may be removed by said Board at pleasure," and this power, which, it will be seen, extends even to the firemen, has been exercised freely. Under the Health Board there is not, and never has been, any question that every one of its officers and subordinates is removable at pleasure, while the same is true of the Tax Commission, and in both the power has been exercised.

The *Tribune* further says that HENRY SMITH and BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE were originally elected Police Commissioners by Republican Legislatures, and were reappointed by virtue of the bargain by which the new charter was passed. We presume this is true. But what does this prove? The new charter was passed by a Democratic Legislature and approved by a Democratic Governor. All appointments under it were made by a Democratic Mayor. It might perhaps be said that the Republicans who were appointed in pursuance of that bargain took their positions innocently, in hope to aid in giving us an honest government, were it not that they cling most desperately to their positions after it is shown that the whole thing is a swindle and a fraud. Every one of the Republicans who consents to countenance the frauds of the Ring is a virulent opponent of reorganization in this City. Is anything more than this single fact needed to show that they are doing the work of Tammany?

To recapitulate a little. We assert.

First—That the Police Board is no longer non-partisan, but is composed of three Democrats and two Tammany Republicans; that all its appointees, other than the immediate force, are removable at the pleasure of the Board, and that all the Republican officials holding places under it, hold places from which they are removable at the will of the Ring. As to the Commissioners, they can be impeached by OAKEY HALL. Moreover, they owe their places to the Democracy, and so long as that party controls the Legislature, must do its behests or lose their places. Does any one suppose that if their course had not been wholly satisfactory to TWEED & Co. the last Legislature would have left them in office?

Second—The Health Board and Fire Department have always been partisan, and all their subordinates are removable at the will of the Democratic majority.

Third—The Tax Commission can be made Democratic by the Ring whenever they choose. Meantime, it is necessary to count NATHANIEL SANDS as a Republican to make it even in form non-partisan. All the subordinates are removable at pleasure.

Fourth—All the Commissioners, except the Tax Commissioners, can themselves be impeached by OAKEY HALL, though he cannot remove them.

Fifth—There is no pretense that all the other offices under which the Republicans named by us are holding places are exclusively Tammany machines. Such are the Board of Public Works, the Commission of Charities and Correction, the School Trustees, Court officers, &c. On one list, the names of twenty-seven such persons were included.

Sixth—Every person named by us, other than the two Police Commissioners and one Fire Commissioner, can be removed from office whenever the Ring so orders. Finally, we ask if HENRY SMITH—who in the language of Mr. GREELEY, at Saratoga a year ago, was a spy of Tammany without whose ejection from the councils of the Republican Party it could secure no efficiency or success—if his character has changed, and whether the other persons we have named differ from him in any respect except in eminence and ability? If so, what claims upon the Republican Party of the State has an organization which retains among its officers such men as we have named?

Our Little War.

Five years ago an American trading schooner, the *General Sherman*, loaded at the Chinese port of Che-foo and proceeded with a general cargo, across the Yellow Sea to the opposite peninsula of Corea. She is said to have had on board three American citizens in the persons of her owner, master and mate, two English subjects, two Portuguese and a crew of Chinamen. At the mouth of one of the large rivers which flow from the eastern mountain ridges of Corea into the Yellow Sea, the *General Sherman* fell in with a Chinese trading junk. The master was taken on board to act as a pilot up to an inland mart of Corean commerce. This cautious oriental began to discover as they ascended the river, that the Coreans considered the intrusion of the foreigner as an act of hostility, and that there was every probability of their resentment assuming a highly disagreeable form. On some pretext or other, the pilot threw up his charge, and carried to Che-foo a story about the burning of the *General Sherman* and the massacre of all on board. It has never been accurately ascertained whether the pilot drew entirely upon his imagination for the materials of this tale, whether he constructed it by the aid of threatening intimations received from the natives, or whether, before leaving the coast, he had actually received authentic news of the fate of the schooner. He stated the date of his abandonment of the *Sherman* to have been Sept. 11, 1866, and it was about the end of October when he reached Che-foo. This would allow time enough to render it probable that he had remained on the Corean coast for a week or two after leaving the American trader. Beyond the doubtful story of the pilot, and some confirmatory statements elicited by subsequent inquiries in Corea, the fate of the *General Sherman* has remained a mystery from that day to this.

In 1867 hostile reprisals began to be thought about with reference to the affair of the lost trader. It was pretty well understood that the Coreans adhered with great tenacity to the barbarous doctrine that vessels wrecked upon their coasts became the property of the Government. They were also known to be as bitterly hostile as Japan or China had ever been to the admission of foreign trade. The country was a tributary of the Chinese Empire, and Mr. BURLINGAME exchanged dispatches with the Prince Regent, KUNG, with reference to the *Sherman* affair. In the reply of the Chinese Prime Minister, it was stated among other things, that the Coreans merely paid a nominal tribute to China, in accordance with a custom some two or three hundred years old, and that "the people of the United States were perfectly at liberty to resort to any measures they might deem necessary to punish the people of the Corea," since his august master would view the act with perfect indifference. In 1867 Commander SHUFELDT in the *Wachusett*, and in 1868 Commander SEBIGER, in the *Shenandoah*, endeavored, without success, to extract from the Corean Government some intelligible account of the fate of the *General Sherman*. When Admiral RODGERS sailed last year to take command of the Asiatic Squadron, the Corean difficulty was as far from settlement as ever. In the special instructions received by the Admiral upon the subject, he was distinctly referred to Mr. LOW, the diplomatic representative of the United States in China, for instructions as to the course he should pursue. In spite of the disclamer on the part of Prince KUNG of any interest in the Corean quarrel, it was still hoped that the Government at Pekin might be able to induce its tributary to make some explanation of the outrage which, there was every reason to believe, had been perpetrated upon the American trader. It was also hoped that diplomatic pressure might induce the Coreans to make a treaty providing in the future for the humane treatment of shipwrecked crews, and for the property of foreigners in shipwrecked vessels being duly respected.

The instructions sent from Washington to Minister LOW were dated April 20, 1870, and simply announced that it had been "decided to authorize negotiations to be had with the authorities of Corea for the purpose of securing a treaty for the protection of shipwrecked mariners." A display of force was rightly considered to be essential, but anything like hostile measures seems hardly to have been contemplated. The squadron, having on board Mr. LOW, and commanded by Admiral RODGERS, arrived at the mouth of the Salee River at the end of May. On June 1 occurred the survey of the river channel, undertaken with the complete sanction of the chief local official, followed by the attack of the natives upon the boats which occasioned the more recent operations fully detailed in the TIMES of yesterday. An explanation and an apology were demanded for the insult to our flag, and neither being forthcoming, after an interval of ten days, the gallant and successful attack upon the Corean forts was made with a view of vindicating the power which had been impudently defied by the native officials. Having taken about a hundred lives for each one of our sailors and marines either killed or wounded, the five ships of the squadron returned to Shanghai, and a treaty with the Coreans is a good deal farther out of reach than ever.

Apart from the very effective way in which the attack upon the forts was conducted, the Corean expedition leaves us very little to be proud of. Since it was found necessary to adopt the barbarous Oriental code of retaliation, the task ought to have been performed much more thoroughly. The defeat of a single provincial Governor is not a feat of arms calculated to strike a very salutary terror either in the Coreans or in the neighboring Oriental States who have been interested spectators of the conflict. The complications which have been announced calling for the intervention of the English and German Governments in the affairs of Corea, may form a convenient excuse for getting creditably out of the difficulty by taking part in a general expedition against the intractable natives. But failing any such opportunity, it seems tolerably clear that neither in China or Japan will our prestige be at all improved by an expedition which we had not force enough to follow up. The hostility of the Coreans against our countrymen will be more intense than ever, and will probably tend to further atrocities perpetrated on crews shipwrecked on that rocky and dangerous coast, which will compel us to administer a more memorable lesson to the ignorant rulers, who already, no doubt, consider the withdrawal of our ships as the result of the panic of the American "outer barbarians."

The Ohio Paper-Money Scheme and the "Working Men."

We publish in another column a letter from Mr. C. BEN. JOHNSON. This gentleman is Secretary of the "National Labor Union," which met at St. Louis on the 7th. He writes to us to say that the financial scheme of the Ohio Democrats is precisely the same as that of the National Labor Union, and asks us to point out why that scheme will fail in reducing the rate of interest, and "consequently in increasing the rewards of the producing classes." Mr. JOHNSON labors under the delusion that in our article of the 17th we failed to do this. We think that if he had been less sensitive to the names we were compelled to apply to the Democratic demagogues who are peddling this particular financial nostrum, and more attentive to our statements of fact, he would have saved himself that error. We are willing, however, to explain our views more fully.

Mr. JOHNSON explains that his scheme contemplates "a paper currency, based on the wealth of the nation, convertible into three per-cent. bonds, and reconvertible into money at the option of the holder, this money to be made an absolute legal tender for all purposes." The first thing to be noticed in this project is that it is so vague as to be almost incomprehensible. What is meant by the currency's being "based on the wealth of the nation?" Is the currency to consist of United States notes, which the wealth of the nation is pledged to pay? To pay in what? and when? If in gold on demand, then the currency will be, what all currency should be, the representative of coin, and differing from coin mainly in convenience. If the notes are not payable in gold, in what way does the wealth of the nation afford any basis whatever for them? They then become irredeemable, and an irredeemable currency has no basis. It is on its face a sham and a fraud—a promise to pay which the holder cannot by any possibility make the promissor keep. Here, then, is the most palpable reason why the "money" of the National Labor Union will not reduce interest or increase the reward of the producing classes. Interest can only be reduced by the increase of capital seeking investment; wages can only be advanced—which, we presume, is what is meant by the euphemism of the increased reward of the producing classes—in connection with a similar increase. Now, irredeemable paper money is not capital. If it were once established and made "absolute legal tender," as Mr. JOHNSON proposes, it might be doubled or trebled, or multiplied a thousand fold, without adding the smallest fraction to the capital seeking investment, and consequently without advancing wages or reducing interest in the least perceptible degree. It is true that men would be able to get a greater number of so-called "dollars" for a year for the same number of actual dollars, for what could be bought for less would of course be hired for less; but the paper "dollars," when hired, would not employ any more laborers, and the laborers, when possessed of them, could buy no more bread or clothing with them. The "reward of the producing classes" might nominally be larger. In reality it would not be so—nay, it would be smaller for nothing ought to be fresher in the minds of real laborers than the sad fact that during our late civil war, when paper money was most abundant, real money most scarce, the prices of the necessities of life advanced more rapidly than wages, and when the turning-point came they receded more slowly.

There is another reason why the irredeemable paper currency proposed by the National Labor Union would not lessen interest or increase wages. As we have said, these things can be accomplished only by the increase of real capital. Real capital increases only as it is saved from the productive industry of a country, or is sent from abroad. Now nothing is more fatal to productive industry than irredeemable currency. It makes the profits of speculation so much greater than those of productive industry, that the latter is abandoned for the former. Moreover, it so unsettles values, and is itself so fluctuating and uncertain, that productive industry, which requires permanent outlay and considerable periods in which to realize its results, becomes fearfully precarious and is proportionately depressed and broken up. But these facts, which prevent safe and steady earnings in a country, repel the earnings saved in other countries, and capital is not only not created at home, it is also not brought in from abroad. Interest, therefore, —*i. e.*, the rate required to be paid for the use of actual capital—cannot be reduced by a system which prevents the accumulation or importation of capital. Nor can wages, which are simply capital employed in the payment of labor, be advanced by a system which has the effect we have pointed out.

The explanation Mr. JOHNSON has asked of us, we trust we have made plain. We recognize the good temper and rational spirit in which his own position is announced; but we must be pardoned for saying that it is pure assumption to regard it as the position of any considerable proportion of the laborers of the country. Setting aside, if one chooses, the men who, living on the income of inherited wealth, labor only as much or as little as they prefer, the remaining workers of America are almost infinitesimally represented by any "working men's associations" whatever. If all these associations should send delegates to a national labor congress, they would leave unrepresented all agricultural labors, very nearly all mechanics outside of cities and manufacturing centres, very nearly all engaged in effecting exchanges—wholesale and retail merchants—all professional men, and a very large portion, probably a majority, of those engaged in occupations where trades-unions exist; and of those who have actually participated in establishing the body known as the "National Labor Union," we venture to say that a great part cannot be relied on to "force the Government to adopt the doctrine" of an irredeemable paper currency, when they are once made to understand what that doctrine, logically carried out, will bring to them.

To "Temperance Men."

There are not wanting in this State men who think that the virtue of temperance can be established by an act of the Legislature. Without decrying the value of that virtue, or even of the extreme form of it, total abstinence, we have reasons for doubting this method of promoting it, and since, the moment the Legislature is appealed to in the matter, the question becomes a political one, the temperance men must be prepared to meet fairly the facts that go against their theory. Last year they changed the complexion of the Legislature by defeating a Republican candidate for the Assembly in the Second District of Oswego County. This year GERRIT SMITH has called a council of temperance men, to meet in his place of residence, for the purpose of organizing an "anti-dram-shop" party, to take part in the coming legislative elections. If it can be shown that the purposes these movements are meant to serve are unattainable by means of legislation, we have a right to ask honest men of our own party, whatever their views or practice in the matter of alcoholic beverages, to take no part in them.

On this point we have before us some testimony of unquestioned value. It is that of Mr. JUSTIN McCARTHY, a talented English Liberal, who made himself familiar with the question during his residence in this country, by personal investigation. Mr. McCARTHY is acknowledged to be a fair-minded, intelligent man. He pursued his inquiries into this subject in the States of Maine, Massachusetts and Michigan, all of which have prohibitory laws of great stringency, sustained by public sentiment of much greater unanimity and vigor than similar laws ever could command in this State. He gives his experiences in detail in an article in the London *Fortnightly Review* for Aug. 1,—an article which we commend to the attention of every "thoughtful teetotaller" who imagines that drunkenness can be extinguished or seriously repressed by law. Mr. McCARTHY first visited Portland, Me. He was surprised on walking through the principal streets to see bottles of all kinds of liquor exhibited for sale in the windows of the grocers' shops. Thinking there might be some difficulty in the matter of their sale, he stepped into a crowded store one evening and bought a bottle of wine. "Is this sort of thing against the law?" he inquired. "Most certainly," was the answer, "but it can't be prevented." Mr. McCARTHY made up his mind that any one who could afford to buy liquor by the bottle, could get drunk in Portland if he wished. He then tried a similar experiment in the places where liquor is usually sold by the glass in cities not under the operation of a prohibitory law—that is, in hotels, restaurants and oyster saloons. In all these, without evasion or concealment, liquor of any kind was obtained when asked for. Mr. McCARTHY became convinced that the opportunities for getting drunk in Portland were as great as elsewhere.

It was yet reserved for him to learn that in some respects they were greater. A friend referred him to the fact that the druggists generally kept liquor for sale, and allowed it to be drunk on the premises. He tested his friend's suggestion, and found it to be correct.

Mr. McCARTHY then consulted the Mayor of Portland, a Mr. KINGSBURY, on the subject. The Mayor was in favor of the principle of repression, and thought that the law in Maine was as good as could well be devised. But he "frankly admitted that he never could make up his mind as to whether there was less drinking in Portland under the repressive law than there would be without it." In other words, he confessed that the law was a failure, for a law whose benefits cannot be discovered by the chief executive officer engaged in enforcing it, certainly must be regarded as having failed.

It is not necessary to go over the tale of Mr. McCARTHY'S experiences in Augusta, Bangor, Bucksport, and other cities of Maine. What he found to be true in one was substantially, true in all. Nor was there any variation in Massachusetts and Michigan. Everywhere liquor was sold without concealment; everywhere drunkenness, and the crimes that grow from drunkenness, were openly met with; everywhere was offered to the intelligent observer that most humiliating and disquieting of all spectacles possible in a free community, a law ignored.

These are facts that Republicans who think of sustaining movements in favor of prohibitory legislation must consider. They have no right for a mere chimera to endanger, the accomplishment of the purposes which would unquestionably be served by a Republican Legislature next Winter.

In a Nutshell.

"If we should be defeated, that disaster would be the work of men in our own ranks, who pursue their factious ends at the expense of their party's well-being."

Thus far the *Tribune*.

Every word in the paragraph quoted is correct. But now let the people ask themselves who *are* "the men in our own ranks" likely to prove false to the Republican Party?

(1.) Are they the men specially retained and paid by Tammany to cause dissensions in the Republican ranks—men of whom HALL and SWEENY boast that upon their efforts at the ensuing Convention their chief hopes are based? or

(2.) Are they the Republicans who are determined to *get Tammany down*, at all costs and sacrifices, and afterward to get an honest government constructed, on such a basis as the *public voice* will demand and approve?

Which of these two classes of Republicans is the most likely to work in good faith for the Republican cause?

Which is the most likely to have "factious ends" concealed behind assumed devotion to Republican principles?

Lastly, *is* this a time to be deluded by the very men—the Manierres' and O'Roberts'—whose treachery to Republicans lost us the elections last year, and will lose the forthcoming elections if it is not balked?

MINOR TOPICS.

Some sharp contrasts of daily life in Colorado are brought out in another communication from our correspondent, "Grace Greenwood," which we publish today. Although very much has been written about this section of the country, nothing has appeared which gives so vivid an idea of the scenery and its surroundings as these letters of "G. G." People who read them will almost think they have seen the places described. In this respect our correspondent is one of the very few people whose accounts of travel are worth taking the trouble to read.

We have received from various persons included in our list of Tammany Republicans alleged to be in office, contradictions more or less broad, and shall give the persons concerned the benefit of their denials in a day or two. We are preparing a corrected list. Meantime, we repeat that we shall be glad to receive denials from any one to whom we have done injustice; but we suggest to them that they make their denial unambiguous, and that they say whether they now hold, or have held within two years any public position, or have received any money from the City, County or State, or any of the officers of either, or from or by the procurement of any of the present City officials.

A colored clergyman in Maryland, who seems to have been gradually losing control over his flock, has struck upon a very ingenious method of punishing backsliders and regaining his influence. A few days since an old woman died in Sumter County, in that State, who had at one time been a member of his congregation, but had fallen so far from grace as to have ceased to attend the regular service of the church. The pastor attended her funeral, and as a fearful warning to her surviving friends, ordered the remains to be interred with the head downward. He then preached a sermon over the closed grave, and terrified his hearers by declaring that the spirit of the deceased had already gone to the infernal regions, and that theirs would follow, on their heads also, if they did not immediately reform their lives. The device really has the merit of originality, and promises to work as well as did that of the Chinese priest in Nevada, who saw his charge casting longing eyes on a hog-pen, and prevented them from despoiling it by representing that one of the animals was possessed of a devil.

The Chinaman is a source of sore trouble to your true Californian. Both political parties in the State recognize the fact, and the leaders have paid the poor compliment to their respective followers of introducing into their platforms resolutions opposing Chinese immigration. Not that the highly respectable Californians are afraid of the morals or religion of the heathen, but of his competition in labor. In point of fact, however, it is conceded that the Chinese are disappearing from the Pacific slope. The highest number ever there is stated by the Sacramento *Union* at 52,000, and the present number is placed at only 30,000. It would seem, therefore, that the sound and fury of the political orators were uncalled for, while the hopes which our Eastern matrons had indulged that the Mongolian was to release them from servant-galism are destined to be dashed.

A suggestion of some force is made by the Chicago *Tribune* that the plan of choosing appointees to naval or military cadetships, by competitive examinations, now practiced by several of the Congressmen, should be made obligatory by law. Such a provision would certainly do away with a great deal of petty, disgraceful corruption, which is not without danger to the military and naval service. The *Tribune* vouches for the statement that in fourteen years, from 1856 to 1870, 326 nominations made by Congressmen were rejected, only forty-one of them for physical disqualification. This number does not include those dropped after admission for inability to maintain the standard of the schools. Certainly if the principle of competitive examinations can anywhere be applied without encountering the objections raised by Congressmen to its application to the civil service, it is to admissions to the Naval and Military Academies. The country maintains these establishments solely to provide itself with good officers in times of war, when its safety and honor depend upon them, and it is entitled to the use of every possible means to secure such officers. Among these means may be reckoned competitive examinations, while the present system of personal favoritism, not untinged with political and even personal corruption, certainly cannot be so regarded.

A very sensible movement is on foot among the German Americans of Cincinnati. They were invited to form a German American Society in that city in co-operation with the one in New-York; but they have resolved that there is no need for one in Cincinnati, first because they have no reason to complain of oppression or neglect on the part of American born citizens, or of the preponderance of any other nationality; and second, because the separate public interests proper to be made the objects of a society are very well provided for in that city. They have therefore determined to form an association where all German and American societies can meet on mutual ground, and which, by a library, public addresses and other appropriate means, will seek to promote good understanding between Germans and Americans, and to spread a knowledge of the institutions and characteristics of each country among the people of the other. This is precisely the spirit we noticed the other day as animating the system of German education in the St. Louis schools, and it is a perfectly healthy one. Mr. EMIL ROTHE, editor of the Cincinnati *Volksfreund*, is a leader in the movement referred to.

It seems monstrous that in these days of steam and telegraphs and universal commercial intercourse, the world should be left in doubt as to whether or not a country so nearly allied to modern civilization as Persia should be the scene of the ravages of famine and pestilence. On one side, we have again the assertions of the *Levant Herald* that the famine and pestilence are worse than ever, that the crops have been destroyed, and one-third of the population annihilated. In Ispahan alone the twin scourges are said to have destroyed 127,000 victims. On the other hand, the diplomatic representatives of Persia state that the accounts have been grossly and willfully exaggerated, and the most natural explanations have been given of many sickening points of detail. Meanwhile, if anything like the worst be true, somebody is incurring a very grave responsibility in tying the hands of benevolence which stands ready to send aid to the sufferers.

JAS. F. CASEY, Collector of Customs of the port of New-Orleans, and S. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal District of Louisiana, have issued a defense of their employment of a part of the Custom-house building for the meeting of the Republican State Convention. This document is in the form of a letter to the public, and briefly refers to the regular character of the Convention, which was convened by the State Committee on the 9th inst. The violent measures taken by the Warmoth faction to insure their success, are specially insisted upon, and they are reported to have determined at any cost upon obtaining the control of the Convention. When the officers of the State Committee came to look for a place of meeting, it was found that every public hall in the city had been engaged. It was thereupon by the Governor's faction determined to hold the Convention in the United States Court-room situated in the Custom-house building, but entirely isolated from the Customs Department. In spite of the advertised resolution to admit only members bearing tickets, the Warmoth party declared their intention of entering without tickets, of cleaning out the building with Police, and of using personal violence against the opposition leaders. The troops were called in to protect United States property merely, and it is claimed that their presence was the means of preventing serious disturbances. Such are the main points of a defense which simply amounts to a statement that very indefensible means were employed to attain a desirable end.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DENVER, Colorado, Aug. 15, 1871.

Early on Thursday morning of last week, your correspondent left town, with her kind host and hostess and their "one fair daughter," for a modest little excursion to Platte Cañon and the famous Red Rocks in its vicinity. This cañon, which shows like a great notch in the mountains, from here, and is a most temptingly picturesque feature in the landscape, might well be addressed in the words of the song, which commemorates somebody's "beloved eye," which is also a "star," "thou art so near and yet so far." From the breezy plateau above the city, on a clear day, it seems scarcely more than half a dozen miles away.

The trip was one of great interest to me, and even more in an agricultural than a picturesque point of view. It was harvest time, though the grain was for the most part cut and bound in great bounteous sheaves; they were gathering it into barns, or stacking it in mighty piles—mountains of gold. The beautiful farms along the Platte and Plumb Creek, have produced this year thirty and forty bushels of wheat to the acre, and the fairest, plumpest, sweetest grain I have ever seen. On the vast wild pasture lands above stock was looking very finely, to my great surprise, as the grass looks utterly scorched up, and as short as though, like the hair of poor *Box* or *Cox*, in the farce, it had been cut at "the other end." Yet Colorado farmers tell me that, in its dryest and shortest estate, this wild grass is wonderfully sweet and nutritious, and I know it must be from the condition of the flocks and herds this remarkably dry season.

All nature thirsts and pants for rain, and I suppose it must come before long, after a thousand feints and make-believes; but the pure dryness of the atmosphere, through which flow constant currents of fresh air from the mountains, is a wonderful and beneficent thing for me, and thousands of other invalids. It is a marvelous change to be delivered from the fear of "the night air"—that invisible *bête noir* of the East—to feel no dampness, no chill, no subtle, malarious taint, to be able to sit out in a garden or porch, or a city balcony or mountain rock, through the long, grand spectacle of the sunset, to watch the magnificent cloud pageantry through all the changes of purple and crimson and gold and deepening violet, to watch the first faint gleaming and the slow spreading of the starry encampment till all the bivouac fires of heaven are lit.

But, to come down from cloud-land to farm life: I was surprised at the ambitious aspect of some of the new farm-houses. Ornamental cottages were not infrequent, and green blinds and balconies and garden arbors make their appearance now and then. One of the oldest and richest farmers of the Platte Valley, however, still lives in a little octagonal stone house, half under ground, which seems as though especially built to defy Indian attacks. This farmer is a Norwegian. He came here eleven years ago, with nothing—he is now worth, in land and stock, at least seventy-five thousand dollars. All these farms are well irrigated from the Platte. All present a singularly smiling appearance in their rich garb of green and gold, and in contrast with the brown, bare uplands. Not much fruit is yet produced in Colorado, but I am told that nearly all the varieties raised in California can be raised here. Little attention is paid to horticulture, but *horsiculture* is not neglected. I have seen many fine blooded animals in harness and under the saddle. The roads are admirable for driving—so hard and even that both horses and carriages are easily kept in good condition. But driving is not pleasant here, except in the early morning or evening, not only on account of the heat and dust, but because of the excess of light, the dazzling brilliance of the atmosphere. It behooves one to look out for one's eyes. Colored glasses are almost as much needed here as in the Alps.

On our way we passed the little old cabin, or "shebang" of JIM BECKWORTH, the famous mountaineer, hunter, scout, guide and Indian interpreter. BECKWORTH was a mulatto, born a slave somewhere in the classic region about Alexandria. He may have had some F. F. V. blood in his dusky veins. He ran away from the old plantation in his youth to sow his wild oats in a richer soil. He sought the wildest part of the wild West. He fell in with the Crow Indians, who it seems, had no prejudice against color, for they made much of him, adopted him. In this case, the old saying, "Every crow thinks her own young the blackest," did not hold true. He became their great war-chief, and fought along the Arkansas, as his fathers had fought along the Niger. He was as savage as though he had not enjoyed Gospel privileges in the old Dominion, or felt the chastening rod of a Christian master. But, at last, satiated with military renown, he took again to roving—went to California, Arizona, Mexico—everywhere that siren-dangers called and hardships allured—seeking fresh bear-fields and buffalo-pastures new. It was in his old age that he lived here—as grim and grisly as any old monster of the mountains he had ever hunted down. It was from here, I believe, that he went on a last visit to his old friends and followers, the Crows. They received him joyfully. They entreated him not to leave them. But he had other matters on hand, and insisted on going. Then they made for him a farewell feast, and killed the fatted buffalo calf, but, feeling that parting was more bitter than death, put deadly poison in his particular dish. "They keep his dust in *Crowland*, where he died."

This prairie farming country is a singularly silent land. We heard no whetting of scythes, no tinkling of bells, little lowing of cattle even, or crowing and cackling of barn-yard fowls that day. There being so few trees along our way, we heard no birds—indeed, we missed nearly all the usual pleasant rural sounds, though occasionally we heard a mule bray, a teamster swear at his oxen, and at noon farm-hands and railroad men called to their dinner by a joyful shout of "Grub-pile!" We dined with some hospitable farmers from Pennsylvania, and then pushed on eight or ten miles to another farm-house, in the neighborhood of the cañon. After taking a brief rest, and receiving a cordial invitation to spend the night, we started on our exploration. We could drive but a short distance up the cañon, but we bravely proposed to do the grand gorge on foot for several miles. But our resolution melted away in the fierce sun; briers, prickly-pears, pebbles and sharp rocks were too much for our enthusiasm and shoe leather. In short, we ingloriously abandoned our explorations, and made up our minds that there was nothing worth seeing in the cañon ahead of us. After sitting for an hour or two on the rocks, in a shady spot, alternately fishing and shying stones into the river, we returned to the ranch—to rest, and shade and a royal supper.

Mr. LEHOW, our host, is also a Pennsylvania farmer, of the most intelligent sort, and higher praise could not be bestowed on a husbandman. He is not weaned from the old Keystone State, even by good health and good fortune in Colorado, and I fear, believes that good Pennsylvanians will go to Philadelphia when they die—even from *Golden City*, or *The Garden of the Gods*.

Mr. LEHOW's pleasant little farm-house, wherein many a weary pilgrim has found welcome, lies in a green, fruitful nook, with a glorious look-out up the dark cañon, on the mountains and picturesque *Red Rocks*, and over the rolling prairie. So much taste is evident in the selection of this homestead, and in the planting of trees about it, that one is not surprised to find within the cottage comforts and even elegancies, with a family circle of rare intelligence—good Republicans all—and readers of good books.

The sunset was magnificent, and the twilight long and delicious as anything in the Italian line. We sat on the porch till nearly 10 o'clock, preparing ourselves for sweet sleep and pleasant dreams by talk about the *Westfield* disaster, the great New-York riot and the iniquities of the Tammany Ring,—wild stories of frontier life, of Indian massacres, of murders and robberies and lynchings. It was so comfortable to remember that all these dreadful things were a great way off, or a great while ago, that we and the fine horses and cattle we could dimly see, sauntering about in the starlight, or lying at rest, were safe—utterly safe. Yet, but a few miles away from that quiet pastoral scene, at that very hour, in a farm-yard, on the high road, a fearful crime was being committed. A German farm-hand, after killing his employer, shooting his head almost away—called out that employer's sister, the only other person about the ranche, and treacherously shot her down. All night long the wretched woman remained in the house, into which she had crept, alone, with a handful of buckshot in her breast, afraid to move or cry, lest the murderer should find she was not dead, and return to finish his work. In the morning she dragged herself to the nearest neighbor's house, a mile away, and was brought to the city, where she still lies slowly dying. It was not till afternoon that her brother was found, hid in a grain-stack, quite dead. It is a most mysterious crime, as no robbery, except the theft of a horse, was attempted, and the murderer himself, who was arrested on Sunday, can assign no adequate motive. There was, or had been, a good deal of domestic infelicity in that farm-house, for its size, and a husband abused and dispossessed, driven out, into the cold by wife and brother-in-law, is supposed to be at the bottom of the tragedy. THEODORE MEYER, the Teutonic gentleman now in jail, where he graciously entertains the reporters, is thought to be only a "Dutch hireling," the tool of marital malignity.

In the morning, which was, like all its immediate predecessors, glorious, we set out early, forded the Platte, and made for the park of the Red Rocks, where we spent an hour or two of rare enjoyment. These rocks are grand, picturesque and peculiar masses of old red sandstone, and lie in an almost regular line, and in every variety of shape, at the foot of the mountains, for nearly twenty miles, and appear in their greatest grandeur and profusion in the *Garden of the Gods*. They sometimes assume immense massive forms, like Cyclopean structures; then lighter forms, like those of half-ruined gothic architecture—towers, and turrets, and keeps, and pinnacles—some of them three, four and five hundred feet high. What, to these, were old Rhine castles, or the ruins of Kennilworth and Melrose?

The views from this wild park of the Red Rocks are indescribably beautiful. A spot more quiet and lovely for a Summer retreat could hardly be found, even in this wonderful mountain land. I predict that within twenty years there will be a score of elegant cottages here. Perhaps the Princes of Tammany will retire from the world to this peaceful spot. But I will not anticipate evil for this region. Secluded as it is, this park will soon be easily accessible from Denver, as the new narrow-gauge Denver and Rio Grande Railroad will pass within sight.

A short distance down on our homeward way, we passed a low, marshy hollow, containing a little water, in an almost black pond, which reminded me of the pool in which Eugene Aram told of hiding the murdered man, "in a dream." Mr. BYRES, who knows this country, as Sir WALTER SCOTT knew the Highlands, and can point out the scene of every dark legend of the early days, told me that only a year or two ago, a young sportsman, while duck-shooting here was shot and scalped by a roving Cheyenne, or Arapahoe, a savage knight-errant, who knew not VINCENT COLYER, and had not "come in."

A few miles further on, as we were crossing a bridge over the Platte, I was told that some two years ago, a lady, who was riding over it alone, one morning early, chanced to look over the railing, and saw a man hanging by the neck, the dead and ghastly face upturned. It was the body of a notorious horse-thief, who had been caught by his neighbors and summarily dealt with. We shuddered, and thanked God that such days of violence were over—and yet, a little way further on, in the farm-yard we passed unconsciously, there lay a dead face, blackening in the sun, the face of the murdered young farmer, discovered under the sheaves, and waiting for the Coroner.

Yesterday's event and sensation was an excursion, by a party of agricultural editors from the East, on the narrow-gauge road, from the city, over the entire distance the rails have been laid—some three miles. I hear that the excursionists—a brave set of fellows—went off quite cheerfully, taking a calm leave of their friends—indeed, rather hurrying matters to have the thing over. They were wonderfully sustained, considering that "no wines or spirituous liquors" were allowed on the train. Their agricultural report of the region through which they passed on that memorable excursion will be looked for with much interest. G. G.

The Death of Major Fillabrowne.

A letter from Columbiana, Ala., gives the following account of the drowning of Major FILLABROWNE, chief of the survey party of the Coosa River survey. The point at which the accident occurred, is seventeen miles from Columbiana, at a point in the Coosa River known as "Devil's Race:"

"Major FILLABROWNE, Col. MCFARLAND, and a Mr. HORTON, were cruising down the river in a 'dug out,' when they reached the rapids, which they supposed they could descend with safety. The boat soon capsized, and Major FILLABROWNE struck out vigorously, swimming for the bank. The rapids closed down upon him in an angry surging whirlpool, and Major FILLABROWNE was carried into what is called a 'suck hole.' He cried faintly for help, but instantly disappeared in its vortex. Col. MCFARLAND and Mr. HORTON had been forced by the whirling waters in another direction, and could render him no aid. They were about exhausted and ready to give up when they reached a ferry-rope below, and saved themselves by clinging to it until help came."

The body had not been recovered when the letter was written.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROADS.

Increased Facilities for Travel and Traffic—New Enterprises—Barnegat Bay and Its Attractions—The Vineland Railway.

The vigorous work which is now being prosecuted in extending and making more complete the railroads of New-Jersey, is attracting much attention to that State, and giving to its suburban property a much enhanced value. Under the able and experienced management of the directors of various lines, New-Jersey is assuming an attitude which now gives promise of making it the steam-railway fountain-head of the country. It grasps at great results, and brings to its aid such levers as enterprise, pluck, experience, and the great idea of benefiting the many. Foremost among those lines which are now commanding attention are the New-Jersey Southern Railroad and the new branch, the Vineland Railway. The former line is arriving at supremacy in the command of railway traffic in the Eastern and Middle States, and has already achieved remarkable speed in putting forth its branches. A marked benefit is being done the interior of the State, and the tide of emigration is being turned that way, in a proportion which cannot fail to materially improve the resources of New-Jersey. A word or two about progress of the roads will furnish a more comprehensive view to the general reader of the benefits which are accruing to the State through the enterprise of its railway people.

The New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company obtained its rights under a foreclosure and sale of the Delaware and Raritan Bay Railroad, on the 14th of September, 1869, and since that time the additions to its importance have been manifold. Something more than a year ago, just after the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company was formed, it entered into a contract to build the Pemberton and New-York Railroad—a line running from Whiting's, just east of Tom's River, to Pemberton—with a view of putting a through line to Philadelphia. The Company then bought the projection from Long Branch to the Highlands, and, in order to secure deep water for transportation of freight by that means, further secured property down to the Horseshoe. Here the depth of water gives the finest facilities for shipments—there being enough at ebb-tide to float the *Great Eastern*—and, as will at once be seen, when the connections of the Southern Road are all completed, the railway communications with the leading cities east of Baltimore will render it one of the most desirable points for transhipment of freight from the South to further domestic ports or foreign shores. These additions being made, the Company proceeded to relay nearly all of the tracks with a quality of iron rails superior to that which had been before used. Eight new locomotives were ordered, and 150 freight-cars, all of which have been delivered and paid for. Thirty passenger-cars of the best quality followed, some of which were built in the Company's shops. Seven new express and baggage cars were added to the stock of that character. All the buildings on the line of the road have been thoroughly repaired, and new and complete machinery substituted for what was on hand. The Company is therefore prepared and does its own work. The number of men to which it gives employment is great, and the families which rely upon it for subsistence are rather more numerous than would readily be expected.

One of the finest sections of New-Jersey's fertile country to which this road gives the people easy access, is that which borders Barnegat Bay, and which is now attracting considerable attention as a suburban residence. The Company recently projected a branch of the Southern Road from Tom's River to Waretown, a distance of thirteen miles. There is but one mile of this road to complete, as announced in advices received on the 21st inst. The country which lies between the "sea-girt shores" of Barnegat Bay and the line of this new branch of the Southern, is said to be most charming in all respects. People who are putting their money to service in matters of real estate, agriculturists who have an eye to the fertility of the land, fruiters who always pick out the best spots, and working people who get their scanty living by the honest sweat of their brows, are making this thirteen-mile section of New-Jersey a centre for their operations in life and traffic. Not alone this, but pleasure-seekers and tourists, to whom the charm of Cape May, Atlantic City, Long Branch, and neighboring places have become somewhat *blasé*, are finding here the promise of suburban beauty and rustic attraction the novelty and power of which is scarcely resistible.

During the next month there will be completed another branch, running from Whiting to Tuckerton, a distance of some thirty miles. Thus it will be seen that the branches of the New-Jersey Southern in the immediate vicinity of its eastern termini are on a somewhat extensive scale, and already materially benefit the State. The new branch of the Southern, which now bears the distinctive title of the Vineland Railway, is an enterprise of considerable merit, and is attracting much general attention through its facilities for aiding in the transport of freight and passengers from remote points to New-York. One week ago, the Vineland Railroad was completed from Atsion to Vineland. It crosses the Camden and Atlantic Railroad at Winslow, a point six miles from Atsion thereby creating the shortest route from this section of the country to Cape May. In a few weeks—before the middle of September unquestionably—it will be completed to Bay City, on the Delaware River, to Smyrna, a distance of nine miles. This branch is already under contract, and the work upon it is being pushed ahead with all possible speed compatible with its substantial construction, and it is confidently expected that by the end of November it will have been completed. A company has already been formed to take up an extension from the terminus of this branch at Smyrna, and extend it to a point directly opposite the City of Baltimore.

The improvement in real estate along the various routes of this road has been by no means inconsiderable, not alone in the advance in price but in the clearing and preparing of unimproved land. The towns and villages have waxed larger, and fields of waving grain have taken the place of meadows, barren field and scrub acres. The hand of labor and improvement is shown everywhere, and the ruddy-faced newly-arrived emigrants throng around the appertenances to their new home in their adopted country.

So far as the benefit of the railroad companies is concerned, their exhibit shows that the gross receipts have been greater during the past twelve months than in the year previous. The month of July being chilly and to a degree dampening to the spirits of those who would visit the sea-shore and the country, has caused the receipts of the past July to hardly equal those of the July of 1870. The roads however are in admirable and promising condition, and are looked to for great results by the people of New-Jersey. The Southern Railroad is under the managing directorship of Mr. G. W. BENTLEY, and the Vineland Railroad is superintended by Mr. WM. G. PECK, both gentlemen of experience and culture in railroad matters.

What the Canals Have Done and Are Doing.

The cheerful crowing which some of the Democrats have set up over the recent operations of the canals has moved the Troy *Times* to inquire how far their hilarity has been justifiable by the facts of the case, and it has ascertained these to be the facts in respect to canal traffic, so far as reported, up to the end of the first week in August:

"The total receipts of tolls from all the canals for the season, compare with the receipts for the corresponding periods last year as sollows:

Receipts, first week August, 1871	$101,857 94
Receipts, first week August, 1870	87,171 74
Gain	14,686 20
Total receipts, 1871	1,323,729 30
Total receipts, 1870	1,161,711 64
Total gain	162,017 66

To show the exact significance of these figures it is necessary to make a comparison between last year and the preceding ones, and this the TIMES proceeds to do, as follows:

The exhibit for the present year looks well in comparison with that of last. But last season was a calamitous failure in canal business, so far as canal revenues are concerned. For this reason the comparisons in the Democratic papers are deceptive. They only show this result: that the failure this season is not so bad as that of 1870. This tabular statement will show the facts:

Receipts from tolls, &c., 1867	$4,050,357 79
Receipts from tolls, &c., 1868	4,477,546 17
Receipts from tolls, &c., 1869	4,161,280 10
Receipts from tolls, &c., 1870	3,107,138 90
Total expenses, 1867	1,220,192 65
Total expenses, 1868	1,184,245 04
Total expenses, 1869	1,278,507 52
Total expenses, 1870	2,537,164 29
Net receipts, 1867	2,830,165 14
Net receipts, 1868	3,293,301 13
Net receipts, 1869	2,882,772 58
Net receipts, 1870	569,974 61
Decrease in net receipts in season of 1870	2,312,797 97

The decrease in net receipts for the last fiscal year was without precedent. For the last quarter of a century, with the exception of 1858 and 1859, when the same policy was adopted and failed, the net receipts have not fallen below $1,500,000 in any one year. And the annual average for the last ten years has been $3,072,177 35.

Last year the net revenues of the canals were $2,500,000 less than the average for the last ten years. It cannot be denied that it was a bad piece of business. The season is now half through. It is not likely—in fact, it is almost impossible—that the income for the last half of the current season will be the same in amount as it has been thus far. The railroads have reduced their rates very much lower than they were prior to the 28th of July. Inevitably they will draw traffic from the canals. But if it be conceded that the business for the rest of the season will equal that so far, this will be the result for the year approximately: The increase over last year, $324,000; total receipts from tolls, &c., for the year, $3,431,000; decrease in receipts on the average for the three years previous, $800,000. If that is anything to boast of, we do not discover exactly where the merit lies. The salient fact is this one, that the people of the State receive $1,000,000 less from their canal property than they have commonly received for many years. If this business goes on in this way for ten years, $8,000,000 will have been lost that might just as well have been received, and the taxpayers saved from so much taxation. We suspect they will not crow over the figures a bit."

THE SOUTHERN CYCLONE.

Great Damage Done in Florida, Georgia and the Carolinas by the Tempest on Friday and Saturday.

The reports of the officers of the Signal Service, have made some allusion to the cyclone, which having its origin in the West Indies, traveled thence to Florida, and then took a north-eastern course, striking Savannah, Charleston and Wilmington, and intermediate points. It struck Savannah on Friday afternoon and Charleston at night, the centre then being at Savannah. From Charleston it took a more easterly course, and Saturday night at 11 o'clock it was stationary about 100 miles south-east of Wilmington. General accounts received indicate that the injury done to the growing crops, &c., was very considerable. We compile from these accounts the summary given below.

THE FLORIDA COAST.

The Jacksonville *Courier* of Friday says that since Tuesday the wind had been blowing from the north-east, gradually increasing in strength until it arrived on Thursday night to the dignity of a "gale of wind." It continues:

"Until Thursday noon but little rain fell, and since then it has rained almost incessantly. Thursday night was an anxious one to many. The howling of the wind, with the occasional snap and crack of a tree, made a wild night. Friday morning showed a scene of more or less devastation in the city, with rather an alarming prospect. The barometer which has fallen gradually until 5½ Friday A. M., began slowly to rise until about 9 o'clock, when it suddenly fell with the change of the wind to south-east, to about the lowest point ever reached here. Trees innumerable were prostrated during Thursday night, and some damage was done to buildings. The steamers have all left the wharves, except the *Nick King*, which remains at McCants' Wharf, with steam up. Business is almost entirely suspended, and citizens are collected in groups watching the rise of the water. In DODGE's auction-store, the water is from two to three feet deep, also in his warehouse on the wharf. LYMAN's and DAMIANI's restaurants are in a like condition. Bay-street, at the foot of Pine-street, is over knee deep in water. The damage to Jacksonville will be many thousand dollars. The damage to shipping must be very great. The telegraph wires are reported down, and Jacksonville is cut off from communication with the rest of the world by rail, water and telegraph."

GEORGIA.

The Savannah *Republican*, of Sunday, says that the wind commenced blowing a gale from the north-east about 1 o'clock P. M., Friday, accompanied by deluges of rain falling in torrents without intermission. The gale increased in fury, and the rain descended in floods until between 11 and 12 o'clock P. M., at which time it reached its height. The most substantial residences facing the north were flooded. The streets looked like one sea, and the winds howled and howled again, tearing away everything exposed to their fury, doing an immense amount of damage. The damage sustained by the public works in and about the city will probably not fall short of $100,000. The main sewer on East Broad-street, which is being built under contract with C. CASEY, was very seriously damaged and torn up for about 250 feet, necessitating a very large amount of work and labor in removing the *débris* and in excavating again that portion of the work which has been damaged. The injury to the crops has been immense. Those planted on Springfield plantation and LAMAR's, LAWTON's and other farms in the low grounds east, have been ruined and are now entirely under water. The damage to the rice crop along the river, on the Ogeechee, &c., cannot yet be ascertained, although we have seen a note from the overseer to the planter of an extensive plantation on the Savannah River giving a disastrous account of the action of the flood on the plantation—settlements under water, provisions and supplies destroyed, &c. We trust that the growing crop of rice will not be seriously injured. It is impossible to enumerate the injury sustained to private property in the city from the unroofing of houses, blowing down of chimneys and fences, the overflowing of cellars, &c.

Altogether this was the most ruinous storm known in the history of Savannah for many years. Fortunately no loss of life has occurred, as far as we have been able to learn.

Between 7 o'clock on Friday morning, and the same hour yesterday morning, rain fell to the depth of eight inches.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Charleston *News* of Monday, says that the storm there is believed to be the severest since 1854. It broke in all its fury upon the city on Friday afternoon, and in thirty-six hours fifty-three inches of rain fell, which is within two inches of the whole quantity of rain during the three months from May 1 to Aug. 1, of this year, and is more than twice as much as fell during the whole month of August, 1870. The storm was also accompanied by a high wind, blowing at first from the east, and then veering to the north-east and north, where it remained Saturday night. The velocity of the wind, in miles per hour, during the forty-eight hours from 9 P. M. of Friday to 9 o'clock Saturday night, and the height of the barometer and the relative humidity of the atmosphere during the same period, are shown by the following table:

Hour.	Velocity of wind.	Barometer.	Relative Humidity.
Aug. 18—9 P. M.	40	29.82	95
Midnight	34	29.75	95
Aug. 19—8 A. M.	40	29.63	95
5 P. M.	17	29.73	95
Midnight	20	29.77	81
Aug. 20—8 A. M.	23	29.80	81
5 P. M.	15	29.82	76
9 P. M.	14	29.87	73

The *News* says: "It will be seen that the most marked peculiarity of the storm was not the strength of the gale that accompanied it nor the rise of the tide, but the long continuance of the down-pour of rain and the great quantity of water that fell. Its general effect upon the city was less disastrous than it would have been if the storm had been accompanied by either a very hard gale or a great rise in the tide, but in many different localities in the city there were little incidents of the storm which bore testimony to its severity.

The force of the wind having been from the north-east, no serious injury was done to the shipping in the harbor, and vessels off the coast could easily stand off into the Gulf. Our Northern bound steamers, the *James Adger*, for New-York, and *Sea Gull*, for Baltimore, were prevented leaving at their advertised time. The former is announced to sail at 9 o'clock this morning. The steamer *South Carolina*, Capt. BECKETT, which left New-York on Wednesday last, arrived opposite Charleston bar on Friday afternoon, but there she was overtaken by the gale, and it was found impossible to put into port. She was therefore allowed to run before the wind, and was carried down as far as St. Helena Island. Yesterday morning, however, she managed to beat back to Charleston, and arrived at her berth about 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The portions of the city below the usual level experienced the full effects of the heavy fall of water, and the streets and lots near Rutledge-street, from Broad to Beaufain, presented quite a diluvian appearance. The high tide of Saturday morning brought the water in the pond to a level with the embankment, and in the streets leading to it the water was from two to three feet deep. In Trumbo's-court the inhabitants were forced to take to spring wagons to get to the high ground, and small boats were at a premium. In Queen and Beaufain streets, slippery bridges, formed of single planks, afforded precarious outlets from steps to the vehicles, and in Trapmann-street several dusky families began moving toward the mountains, believing that the sins of a Democratic victory were to be punished in a similar way as those which prevailed in Father Noah's day and generation. "Please God," said an old colored patriarch, "dis is jist what I tink would had cum when de ole man (PILLSBURY) lost de lection, and the Wagner Party cum in." As the day advanced, however, the waters began to subside, and by degrees confidence was restored as the sidewalks became visible.

The inhabitants of Sullivan's Island and Mount Pleasant were kept in a provoking state of suspense on Saturday while the ferry-boat made several vain efforts to accomplish her usual trips against the high wind and heavy rain. About 1 o'clock the steamer succeeded in crossing and returning, and made one more trip at 4. Smaller crafts were out of the question, and wisely kept at their moorings. The tide on the island was rather unusual, but did not rise sufficiently to alarm the natives.

WILMINGTON.

A Wilmington telegram of Saturday night said: "Rain has been falling almost constantly for the past twenty-four hours. It is thought to be general, and will prove of vast benefit to the crops, but too late to save the crops in some sections, where the yield is cut short nearly one-half by the long drought. There is a heavy gale off the coast this evening. The brig *Alice Lee*, FOSTER, master, New-York to Savannah, ran ashore yesterday on Frying Pan Shoals. She has been towed to this city, leaking badly. Her cargo will have to be taken off, and the vessel repaired."

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

AFFAIRS AT THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

The Grand Opera-house will be opened, under a new administration, on Saturday evening week. The announcements are of promise. The interpretation of "Narcisse" will bring before the public Mr. DANIEL BANDMANN, whose acting is pleasantly remembered, as it has not been enjoyed for some years, and Mrs. BANDMANN, (Miss MILLY PALMER,) of whom critics abroad speak very favorably. Two nights later, we are further advised, "Jasper," a fresh drama, will be produced. A numerous and strong company has been engaged to perform with Mr. and Mrs. BANDMANN, and the whole outlook, we are bound to say, is quite cheering. It is hardly to be doubted that a right course of management can make the Grand Opera-house, which is admirably fitted for representations exacting scenic splendor, a reputable and profitable theatre.

PERSONAL.

Mr. W. J. FLORENCE arrived by the steam-ship *Russia*, from Liverpool, yesterday. The trip of the Cunard vessel was made so swiftly that an attempt to greet the gentleman at Sandy Hook, planned by the Oriental Club, was unsuccessful. The intended welcome to him was expressed at the Fifth-avenue Hotel during the evening.

Musical.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR COMPOSERS.

The American Musical Fund Society, the oldest corporate body for the relief of disabled musicians and of their widows and orphans in the United States, has determined to give, that it may meet increased expenses, an annual subscription concert of a novel kind. The programme will consist mainly of music composed in America, and to secure fresh works the Society will offer seven prizes for the best compositions sent in. These prizes will be distributed as follows: $250 for the best symphony for whole orchestra; $100 for the best overture or grand march for whole orchestra; $50 for the best song, with English, French, German or Italian words; $25 for the second best song as above; $25 for the best solo for piano, violin, or other instrument; $25 for the best duet or concerted piece, for two or more instruments; and $25 for the best chorus for male or female voices, or both. The awards are to be made by a jury of seven competent judges, to be selected from the best resident French, German, English, American and Italian musicians not competing, by a committee chosen for the purpose by the Board of Directors of the Society, from among the subscribers at large; but no prize is to be given to any composition without sufficient merit to be performed at the concert of the Society. Further particulars will be supplied hereafter. For the present, suffice it to say that the Society has decided that the project shall be carried out. The performance will be of the highest order in respect of the interpretation of the bill, as its givers number in their ranks almost all professional musicians of note in the country.

The Eleventh Assembly District.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I thank you for your able vindication in Saturday's TIMES of the gentlemen who contributed to the defeat of Mr. GRIDLEY for the Assembly last Fall. Mr. GREELEY may think he strengthens the Republican cause and contributes to the harmony of the party by harping so often upon what he seems to consider the martyrdom of a zealous, hard-working, unselfish Republican; if so, he has queer notions of concord. I appreciate Mr. GREELEY's personal qualities—more perhaps than he gives me credit for—howbeit, I do not believe "the Winter of our discontent would be made glorious Summer" by giving him the control of political affairs.

While apologizing for intruding once more in respect to the humble part I took in that movement, I protest against Mr. GREELEY's persistency in trying to make the public believe that I acted in that matter as a tool of the Custom-house. Did he know me better than he seems to, he would not assign to me a rôle so repugnant to my nature. The article in the TIMES ought to convince Mr. GREELEY that the less he says about that affair the better for GRIDLEY & CO. Nevertheless, if he wants more testimony he can have it. JAMES M. CROSS.

MONDAY, Aug. 21, 1871.

"A Bond Transaction."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A statement appears in your issue of this day, under the above heading, which, unintentionally on your part, I am sure, misrepresents the case. Will you have the goodness to state the facts, which are as follows:

At the time referred to I was President of the Empire City Insurance Company, a position which I had occupied for some twelve years. My acquaintance with WM. G. LAMBRET, Jr., commenced about eighteen months previous to this bond transaction, during which period, having no reason to believe him other than a gentleman, I had been upon quite intimate terms with him. Sometime during the month of July, 1870, representing that he was about to receive a large sum due him from a life insurance company, he offered, in return for various favors received, to loan me $1,000. In the early part of August he entered the office one morning, (not in company with any one, but alone,) and laying a check upon my desk, said, "Here is my promised loan." I simply glanced at the check, seeing that it was for $1,000, and then turned to converse with him. After a time he stated that he wanted to borrow $10,000 from the Company on a United States five-twenty bond, and taking the security from his pocket, handed it to me. Upon examination, believing the bond to be good, the loan was made. LAMBERT received the Company's check for $10,000.

I have been thus particular as to the details of this transaction, because your report would establish a connection between LAMBERT's loan to me and the loan on this bond, when, in fact, there was no connection whatever. His written statement to this effect is in my possession.

With regard to my resignation of the Presidency of the Company, I would state that in December following the occurrences referred to, I was re-elected to that office, which, for reasons of my own, I resigned in April of this year. LINDLEY MURRAY.

Questions We Cannot Answer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

What is the reason the advertisement of the Viaduct Railway no longer appears in your most valuable paper, but does in the *World*? Was it withdrawn by MORTON, DUNCAN, TRAVERS and those men connected with the enterprise, whom we believe to be honest, or by HALL, CONNOLLY, TWEED & CO., whom we believe to be dishonest? One more question. Where is the *Leader* to be found? Among what class of people does it circulate? QUERY.

UNION CLUB, Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1871.

New-Jersey Elections.

Once in three years New-Jersey chooses its Governor, and the members of its State Senate are chosen for the same length of term. This Fall there will be elections for a Governor, for Senators in seven of the twenty-one counties, and for members of Assembly in each district. The Republican State Convention is to be held at Taylor Hall, Trenton, on the 7th of September, at noon, and the Democratic Convention at the same place on the 13th of September. It is uncertain who the candidates for the Governorship are to be.

Among those mentioned for the place on the Republican side are Cornelius Walsh, Edward Bettle, James M. Scovel, George A. Halsey, John Davidson, Thomas H. Dudley, Judson Kilpatrick, John Hill, James Gopsill, Benj. G. Clarke, A. W. Browning, Courtlandt Parker, A. G. Torrey, R. H. Newell, Marcus L. Ward and Chas. E. Elmer. On the Democratic side there are Joel Parker, Joseph D. Bedle, Charles Haight, Nehemiah Perry, Phil. H. Raflaty, Robert M. Hamilton, Chas. Sitgreaves, F. S. Mills, Noah D. Taylor, John T. Bird, Sam. C. Forker and Orestes Cleveland.

Fire in Mott-Street this Morning.

A fire broke out at 12:10 this morning, in the tenement-houses Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Mott-street. The first floor of No. 42 was occupied by JOHN OHLUFF, butcher, and the first floor of Nos. 44 and 46 by ABRAM JACOBS, crockery and willow ware dealer; the second floor by A. SCHENCK, cabinet-maker; the third floor by JOHN KELSEY, stove fixtures, and the fourth floor by SPENCER & SNYDER, varnishers and polishers. The damage to buildings is about $1,800, and to the stocks, $4,500. The fire first started in the cabinet establishment of Mr. SCHENCK. The losses are covered by insurance. The fire at one time raged to an alarming degree, and considerable excitement was aroused in the neighborhood.

WASHINGTON.

The First Deputy Commissionership of Internal Revenue—Shipments to Canada for Drawback—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The question of whether there is a vacancy in the office of First Deputy Commissioner of the Revenue Bureau will have to be submitted to the Law Department for decision. The Auditor, by whom the account for salary would have to be passed, still holds out that there is no vacancy till the Senate has confirmed Mr. DOUGLASS as Commissioner. There certainly is no First Deputy, and if it be decided that the position is not vacant it will be a most puzzling paradox.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

IMPORTED GOODS SHIPPED TO CANADA.

The Secretary of the Treasury directs that hereafter all imported merchandise shipped or sent for export to the Dominion of Canada, either for benefit of drawback, or without payment of duties, shall, in addition to the certified copy of the entry transmitted to the frontier port of exportation in the United States, be accompanied with proper manifest containing the particulars, by way of description, required in cases of transportation of merchandise in bond by section 18 of warehouse and transportation regulations of May 9, 1871. The manifest must show that the exportation is for the benefit of drawback, or otherwise.

RINDERPEST.

Consul MCGOWAN writes to the Secretary of State from Shanghai, June 19, concerning the rinderpest infection, as follows:

"The General Government having adopted measures to prevent the spread of the rinderpest from Europe to the United States, it seems proper you should be apprised of the possibility of that contagion reaching America by way of Liberia and the Kurale Islands. The rinderpest advanced very slowly from its place of origin, near the boundary of Europe and Asia in its eastern course, showing that it does not spread, as an ordinary epizootic, and reached the Pacific coast last year at Passiette. It proved exceedingly virulent; and, according to recent accounts, it is extending its range southward into Corea. Skins and furs have lately found their way as merchandise from Alaska to Passiette from regions further North. Now, although such commodities as cattle and sheep are not likely to be sent from the Asiatic to the American coast, yet there is a growing intercourse between the natives of those lands, who may convey contagion by articles of clothing. It has been established that the morbific matter of the disease may be thus transmitted. It is possible also that other than bovine or domestic animals are capable of conveying the disease, and of finding their way from one continent to the other. Congressional enactments have protected the Atlantic seaboard from the pestiferous invasion, but they would prove inoperative in the remote north-west. What would be needed there, should the disease make its appearance, would be the practice of the Siberian authorities killing animals as soon as they show symptoms of the pest, and burning the carcasses, the latter being not less important than the former."

FLOATING IRON DOCKS FOR THE NAVY.

Secretary ROBESON has appointed Commodore NAPOLEON COLLINS, Naval constructors WM. L. HANSCOM and GEORGE W. MUCH, Chief Engineer EDWARD D. RABIE and Civil Engineer CHARLES HASTINGS a Board to consider the plans received for the floating iron dock for the repair of vessels of the navy on their stations, and report upon the most suitable one. The Board is now in session at the Department, and will conclude its labors by the latter part of next week.

ARRIVAL OUT OF GOV. ITO.

A letter has been received here by an officer of the Treasury Department, from Gov. ITO, the Japanese Minister of Finance, announcing his arrival at Yokohama. He states that the Government is much pleased with the success of his mission in this country, and he has already commenced the work of introducing the ideas he received here into the financial system of the Japanese Government.

CONSULATE REGULATIONS.

In reply to a letter from the United States Consul at Pernambuco, relative to the depositing of the ship's papers of the American steamship *San Jacinto*, now running temporarily in the Brazilian coast line from Rio Janeiro to Para, which made her first arrival at Pernambuco on the 13th ultimo, the Secretary of the Treasury says that under the provisions of the act of Aug. 5, 1861, and article 331 of the Consular Regulations, vessels running regularly by weekly trips or otherwise, to or between foreign ports, are not to be required to pay fees for more than four trips a year. The practice at the Consulate of exacting a fee on the first four arrivals is correct.

SINGULAR DEATH.

A Child Swallows a Stag-Beetle while Drinking—Death Caused in a Few Hours.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASHLEY, Luzerne County, Penn., Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1871.

A post-mortem examination has just been held upon the body of a two-year-old child of Mr. LOUIS SCHAPPERT, a butcher residing in this place, which died a day or two since in great agony. It was taken suddenly and violently ill, and nothing could be administered that seemed to afford relief. Its body swelled to nearly twice its natural size, and it died vomiting blood. On the opening of the stomach of the child, the cause of the singular illness and death was discovered. In the coating of the stomach, with its huge horns firmly imbedded, was an enormous stag-beetle. The only explanation that could be given as to the manner of the insect getting into the stomach was that given of the child's mother, who stated that the night the child was taken sick, and a few moments before the first symptoms, it had asked for a drink. The mother gave the child a drink from a cup containing water, and sitting on a chair beside the bed. There is no doubt that one of these horned-beetles had fallen into the cup while flying about the room, and the child drank it with the water.

THE NEW DISINFECTANT, BROMO CHLORALUM, is adapted to all conditions where prompt deodorizing and disinfection are necessary. It is entirely odorless and harmless, CONTAINS NO POISON, and being largely diluted when used, is cheaper than other articles. Prepared only by TILDEN & CO., No. 176 William-st. Sold by druggists generally.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25; and an extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth, Use that old and well-tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Royal Havana Lottery.

$330,000 in gold drawn every seventeen days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Orders promptly filled. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Fine Gold Pens and Pencils. Factory and salesroom No. 256 Broadway.

At Jas. Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway.—Wedding and Ball Cards, Monograms, Orders of Dancing, new designs. Established 1840.

Kelty & Co., No. 724 Broadway, have a great variety of Cornices, beautiful in design and finish, some of which cannot be found elsewhere; also new designs of Lambrequins, Curtains, Trimmings, &c., which they furnish to order at short notice.

Wood Carpeting, Parquet Floors. No. 480 Broadway. For stores, kitchens, halls, restaurants, billiard-rooms.

Cholera, Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Sour Stomach, and all Bowel Complaints are speedily cured by DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. It takes away all soreness of the abdomen, soothes the stomach and restores its natural action. As a family remedy for the diseases so prevalent among children and adults during the Summer months, it is especially recommended, being prompt in its operation, perfectly safe, and easily administered. Sold by all druggists.

Any lady may have a beautiful complexion and a soft skin by using HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM. It cures sunburn, pimples, moth-patches, &c., and renders a lady the envy of her sex. But do not forget to dress your hair with LYON'S CELEBRATED KATHAIRON. It causes the hair to grow, prevents it from falling out or turning gray.

The Furniture Department at KELTY'S, No. 724 Broadway, exhibits styles of Upholstered Furniture unequaled in the trade. You are invited to call and see it.

Lace Curtains, Swiss Tamboured, French Guipure, and English Nottingham Curtains, new designs, just imported, on exhibition at KELTY'S, No. 724 Broadway.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

DIED.

ATWILL.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 22, WINTHROP ATWILL, in the 66th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 24, at 11 o'clock A. M.

BENNETT.—At Newport, on Tuesday, Aug. 22, at the residence of her aunt Mrs. Dr. Gilbert, CORA M., eldest daughter of Francis Bennett, aged 14 years.

DIKEMAN.—At Harlem, on Monday morning, the 21st inst., H. MASON DIKEMAN, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the St. James M. E. Church, corner of Madison-av. and 126th-st., on Thursday afternoon at 1½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Woodlawn for interment.

GUILLAUME.—At Mount Washington, Mass., on the 21st inst., ALINO, daughter of Samuel and Clarissa Guillaume, in her 16th year.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon at 3½ o'clock from the lecture-room of the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

HARD.—Suddenly, at Narragansett Pier, Aug. 21, ROBERT HILTON, only son of Samuel B. and Margaret Hilton Hard, aged 6 years, 10 months and 29 days.

HUNT.—On Monday, Aug. 21, JOHN S. HUNT, Treasurer of the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company, in the 54th year of his age.

Funeral services at Grace Church, Utica, N. Y.

HUTCHINS.—On Saturday, Aug. 19, JANE HUTCHINS, formerly of Peekskill, N. Y., widow of John Hutchins, aged 66 years, 5 months and 10 days.

Her relatives and friends are affectionately invited to attend her funeral, at 12 o'clock, noon, of Wednesday, Aug. 23, at the residence of her son, Dr. Alexander Hutchins, No. 796 De Kalb-av., Brooklyn.

MOORE.—At Yonkers, on Sunday, Aug. 20, LOUISA CLAY, wife of Thomas Moore, and second daughter of the late Nicholas Carroll.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, 24th August, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the First Presbyterian Church, Yonkers. Carriages will be in attendance at the Yonkers Depot on arrival of the 3 o'clock train from 30th-st. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery on Friday morning.

RICHARDSON.—At White Plains, N. Y., Aug. 22, DAVID HALE, twin child of Charles B. and Charlotte H. Richardson, and grandson of the late David Hale, aged 4 months and 14 days.

SMITH.—At his late residence, No. 2,029 3d-av., on Tuesday, Aug. 22, JOHN J. SMITH, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAMS.—At Clifton Springs, N. Y., Aug. 20, FRANCES HEDDEN, daughter of John G. and Frances Williams, of this City, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Anthon Memorial Church, West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Wednesday morning, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock.

WILLIAMSON.—At Blairgowrie, Scotland, on the 9th inst., JOHN WILLIAMSON, in the 70th year of his age, a native Meiklour, and for many years a resident of the City of New-York.

WILLETS.—On First Day, 20th inst., at Manhasset, Long Island, ESTHER G., wife of Joseph Willets, of Brooklyn, aged 37 years.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Friends' Meeting-house, Westbury, Long Island, on Fourth Day, 23d inst., at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Westbury Station on arrival of the 8 o'clock A. M. train from James-slip, and 8¼ train from Hunter's Point.

YOUNGS.—On Monday, Aug. 21, PERCY B. YOUNGS, youngest son of D. Addison and Mary J. Youngs, aged 1 year, 10 months, and 7 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 79 Lee-av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FIGHT OVER THE WOMEN

BETWEEN

HORACE GREELEY AND THEODORE TILTON:

Goes on in this week's issue of

THE GOLDEN AGE.

For sale by all news-dealers.

SURF HOTEL,

FIRE ISLAND BEACH—1871.

Is now opened for guests. Charles Williams, who for seven years, has had charge of the culinary department "Parker House," Boston, and late "Westminster Hotel," New-York City, will assume control of the cuisine of this hotel for the coming season.

Through tickets to hotel. Trains leave Roosevelt-st., New-York, 8 o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor.

We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,

AGENTS, NEW-YORK.

ROBERT CUMBERLAND,

TAILOR AND HABIT-MAKER,

No. 49 Maddox-st.,

Bond-st., West London.,

and

No. 3 Rue-scribe, Paris.

R. C. begs to announce that he has opened a store in London at the above address.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, Aug. 26, 1871, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 11½ A. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 8½ A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 9½ A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11½ A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY of Cuba draws Aug. 1. Whole tickets, $32, currency. Shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, Agent, No. 194 Broadway.

C. L. ALLEN & CO.'S ANNUAL EXHIBITION of flowers (free) at No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, TODAY and TO-MORROW, Aug. 23 and 24.

FOR SALE—A STEWART FOOT LATHE Shears, 4 feet; swing, 9 inches. Price $60. Address G. J. E., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY OF

POPULAR LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

THE SEPTEMBER NUMBER

CONTAINS:

I.

SCRAMBLES AMONG THE ALPS

DURING THE YEARS 1860-69.

A series of graphic and brilliant Sketches.

By EDWARD WHYMPER.

CHAPTERS I. AND II.

PROFUSELY AND EXQUISITELY ILLUSTRATED

After the unrivaled Drawings by the Author.

TO BE CONTINUED FROM MONTH TO MONTH. II. SHALL WE THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS? By E. P. BUFFETT, M. D. III. NOT PRETTY, BUT PRECIOUS. A Story. Part II. By MARGARET FIELD. IV. LEONARD GRIMLEIGH'S SHADOW. A Poem in the Dialect of the Negroes of Eastern Virginia. By THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH. V. THE CITY OF MONUMENTS. First Paper. By J. W. PALMER. VI. SONNET. By PAUL H. HAYNE. VII. A STAINED WEBB. A Story. By LUCY HAMILTON HOOPER. VIII. CLYTIE LISTENING. A Poem. By HOWARD GLYNDON. IX. WILD IRELAND: Or, Recollections of Some Days and Nights with Father Michael. Part VI. By B. DONBAVAND. X. AT SEA IN A SAIL-BOAT. By CHARLES L. NORTON. XI. INSECT LOCOMOTION. By CAROLINE A. BURGIN. XII. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP, containing a variety of attractive papers on topics of interest. XIII. LITERATURE OF THE DAY. XIV. SERIAL SUPPLEMENT, "BOOKSTONE." Part VII. By KATHARINE S. MACQUOID.

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STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS;

HOW THEY ARE CAUSED, AND HOW THEY MAY BE PREVENTED.

By J. R. ROBINSON, Steam Engineer.

Sent by mail on receipt of $1 25.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers,

Boston.

NEW WORK ON BANKRUPTCY.

GAZZAM'S TREATISE.

Second edition just out.

For sale at all law bookstores.

POLITICAL.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMmittee will meet at the Apollo Rooms, corner of Broadway and 28th-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 23, at 8 o'clock.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, President.

HUGH GARDNER,
JOHN H. WHITE,
A. J. H. DUGANNE,
Special Committee.

SEVENTH WARD.—FOURTH ASSEMbly District Republican Association will hold a meeting at their head-quarters, No. 102 East Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 23, at 8 o'clock P. M. By order of

E. S. NEWINS, President.

P. MULLEN, Secretary.

THE EVIL OF THE AGE.

Slaughter of the Innocents—Open Trade in Crime—Where Vice is Nurtured—The Moral and Physical Nature Both Destroyed—Scenes Described by Eye-Witnesses.

The enormous amount of medical malpractice that exists and flourishes, almost unchecked, in the City of New-York, is a theme for most serious consideration. Thousands of human beings are thus murdered before they have seen the light of this world, and thousands upon thousands more of adults are irremediably ruined in constitution, health and happiness. So secretly are these crimes committed, and so craftily do the perpetrators inveigle their victims, that it is next to impossible to obtain evidence and witnesses. Facts are so artfully concealed from the public mind, and appearances so carefully guarded, that very meagre outlines of the horrible truth have thus far been disclosed. But could even a portion of the facts that have been detected in frightful profusion, by the agents of the TIMES, be revealed in print, in their hideous truth, the reader would shrink from the appalling picture.

More than once, some of the fearless and eminent of the clergy have spoken upon this theme from their pulpits. They have declared the existence of these great evils in social life—alike denounced and forbidden by the law of God and man. The records of our criminal courts also occasionally afford indications of the horrible degree and amount of depravity already referred to. Indeed, language can scarcely exaggerate the actual facts. There is a systematic business in wholesale murder conducted by men and women in this City, that is seldom detected, rarely interfered with, and scarcely ever punished by law.

The men and women who are engaged in this outrageous business are, with few exceptions, the worst class of impostors. Very few have genuine medical diplomas. Some are, or have been, nurses, and thus picked up fragments of knowledge, but are lamentably devoid of scientific education; in some cases they are ridiculously ignorant of the commonest rudiments of ordinary branches of learning. Some are said to have purchased diplomas, which it is reported can be obtained at certain Pennsylvania and Vermont institutions for $40 each. One man procured the diploma of a deceased physician, erased the name by some chemical process, and inserted his own. These documents are framed and conspicuously displayed in the "office," to attract the first glance of the dupes who may enter.

Very rarely do these persons use their true names. Nearly all have one or more aliases. One fellow who appends "M. D." to his circulars, was recently a cobbling shoemaker—and a very poor one at that. Suddenly he closed his shop, moved to another part of town, and was metamorphosed into a "doctor." Another was formerly a barber. Another was a horse-shoer. Another was a glazier. The female practitioners generally have been nurses or midwives. Almost invariably they are in partnership with a man "doctor," and are titled "madame," or in some cases "doctor." Lady patients, of course, prefer to call upon a "madame" in delicate cases, and are willing to converse freely with her. The ice being broken, the forbidden subject fully broached, and the purposes of the visit all developed, the "madame" calls in her "husband," (!) the "doctor," (!) who really then assumes charge of all that is afterward done. What the "medical treatment" subsequently may be cannot with propriety be here described. Any respectable physician knows the nature of the various methods in vogue. He also knows that they are all illegal, unprofessional, and extremely perilous.

A prominent Christian lady, a doctor, or "doctress," greatly esteemed for her social virtues, has very often been approached with the most tempting offers of fees for such service, and always argues and dissuades the applicant from thus sinning. In one case where a wealthy man, accompanied by a young girl insisted, she caused his arrest, and although he held a position of wealth and position he was prosecuted. There are a great number of educated male and female physicians in or near this City, who live and thrive by these criminal practices. There are others who are the vilest of quacks. Of the latter there are about two hundred. Most of those have offices where they receive, consult with, and examine patients, but have no nursing rooms attached. The place is cunningly arranged. The outer hall door is open; the inner one is closed. Over the glass is a thick lace curtain, through which a keen-eyed attendant peers. When the patient enters he sums up in his mind what his or her circumstances may be. He then steps into the hall, opens the front room door, and politely ushers them in. Two eye-holes in the folding doors afford the "doctor" a full view from the back room. Similar arrangements are provided at other places, so that a dissatisfied or an incurable dupe may be seen, and the "doctor" can slip out of the back door and be "not in." Sometimes an ostentatious display of instruments, bottles, and drugs is made for effect. The preliminary conversation is cheerful and polite, but brief. Then to business. A smatter of medical talk follows, then an explanation of symptoms, an examination, and the payment of the fee. A box of "pills," a phial of liquid "drops," or sometimes powders, are given, and the patient is bowed out.

A retired practitioner told the writer: "I never did any harm to these patients. I knew they were determined to get some one to do what they wished. If it was done, one, or perhaps two, lives would be sacrificed. So I pretended, and thus saved life. I gave them pills of paste, rhubarb and sugar; and colored water slightly flavored; and when they would return, angry because the desired effect had not been produced, I said that I must adopt more severe measures. As you may imagine, I made just as much show in that. I had an arrangement with a clergyman to leave the dates on the certificate blank! Or, if a wedding was impossible, I advised them to go to nursing-rooms, let nature take its course and adopt the 'result.'"

Undoubtedly a large number of quacks in the country, as well as in the City, practice the same method, and thus the fools and their money are parted. There are others, however, who pursue a widely different course. They compound and prescribe the most dangerous drugs, with reckless disregard of human suffering and life, and venture upon operations that are always hazardous, and not unfrequently fatal. The case of most recent notoriety was that of Dr. "Lookup" EVANS, who was recently convicted and sentenced in the Court of General Sessions to five years' imprisonment in the State Prison. A description of his horrible den in Chatham-street, when pounced upon by the Police, has already been given, as nearly as its filthy nature would permit, in these columns. The evidences of guilt found there were of the most conclusive nature. Human flesh, supposed to have been the remains of infants, was found in barrels of lime and acids, undergoing decomposition. He came here from Scotland about twenty years ago, with no medical education whatever. Stubborn energy, active perseverance, and undaunted boldness appear to have forced his guilty success. His first alias was "Old Dr. Ward." Subsequently he assumed a number of others, among which were "Dr. Powers," "Dr. Evans," "Dr. Thompson," "Dr. Elliot," &c. The reckless bravado of this wretch may be inferred from the circumstance that when he was released on bail upon the charge that looked so black against him, he opened an office in Ann-street and Gold-street, and continued to transact a brisk business. It is said that he advertised to the extent of $1,000 per week, and received a daily average of 400 letters, most of which inclosed money for "pills." In this nefarious business he had amassed a fortune of $100,000, a portion of which is invested in a splendid farm near Jamaica, Long Island. It is believed that his infamous business is even now conducted by hired deputies in Gold-street.

At No. 129 Liberty-street is a sign: "Dr. MAURICEAU"—"Office." A gentleman recently called there. He was ushered from one to the next room, and the door between was closed and locked. The person who represented himself as the doctor was of comely exterior, about fifty years of age, and of bland and courteous manner. He reposed comfortably in an easy revolving-chair, and seemed more like a benevolent Samaritan than a designing adventurer. "Are you Dr. MAURICEAU?" was asked. "Yes; what can I do for you?" was the smiling reply, accompanied by a keen penetrating gaze. "I called to ascertain if you could relieve a lady of a physical difficulty," (describing the symptoms of the supposed patient.) "I can, Sir." "Without danger?" "Yes, Sir—have had thousands of cases—have them all the time and never had any trouble at all." "How long will it take, where will she be treated, and what are the terms?" "A week or less, and I can find accommodations, up-town, very elegant, and the terms will be reasonable. But I must see the lady first before I say anything further."

The history of this man's career is very interesting. His true name is said to be "LOMAN." "Mme. Restell" is his reputed wife. He was formerly a printer, but his "Madame" induced him to abandon that honorable occupation. Years ago he published a book, entitled *Dr. Mauriceau's Medical Companion*. The entire work is said to have been plagiarized from a French author. What medical education he may claim to possess, was picked up in his own haphazard way. The following is a specimen of his advertisement in the New-York *Herald*—a paper which contains strings of disgraceful advertisements:

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED LADIES.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes: "These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic." Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office 129 Liberty-street, or sent by mail.

These shameful notices appear in the *Herald* every day. It is said that nearly $60,000 per annum is invested by this couple in advertising.

A lady and gentleman who entered Mme. RESTELL's house in Fifth-avenue last week, relate the following: "There is a broad, heavily-plated sign on the iron gates on one side, labeled 'office.' We descended three steeps and stood in a plain but handsome hallway. A silken cord depended from the ceiling. This we pulled, and almost as soon as the bell tinkled within, the door was opened by a handsome young lady, who, as we afterward were told, was one of 'Madame's' daughters. 'Is Mme. RESTELL in?' we asked. 'Yes; walk in,' she replied, carefully locking the door. We were ushered into a small darkened room, in the furthest front corner of the basement, apparently under the great flight of steps at the entrance. We groped our way to the sofa, and had just sat down when the Madame entered herself. 'Well, what can I do for you?' she asked. 'Can you relieve a lady of a physical difficulty?' 'That depends upon circumstances.' A supposititious case was stated, and she promptly replied, 'There will be no difficulty about that. Of course such affairs are expensive, you know. The charge will be ——.' Just then a sharp, quick rap was heard upon the door, and a voice from without exclaimed, 'Ma, I want to speak with you a moment.' The Madame retired a moment, and we could hear a brief but rapid colloquy. The next instant she returned, and in evident trepidation said, 'I can sell you some pills, but really we do no other business. We have had so much trouble about these matters we don't take any more risks. In all the six years that we have lived in this house there has never a stranger slept under the roof—none in fact but our own family.'" Other parties who have been there had a different experience. Madame was not unsusceptible to the allurements of large fees.

Only the Police authorities have anything like an adequate idea of the gigantic dimensions of this evil. Every day adds new indications. That the number of murders from this cause is not generally known is easily accounted for. All the parties interested have the strongest motives to unite in hushing the scandal.

A.—LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, professor of midwifery, twenty-five years' successful practice in this City, guarantees certain relief to ladies in trouble, with or without medicine; sure relief to the most anxious patient at one interview; elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing. Office ——.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, Female Physician, guarantees relief to all female complaints; pleasant rooms for nursing.

The foregoing advertisement has for a long time appeared in the columns of the *Herald* and other papers. The history of these two worthies is peculiar. The male member of the firm, if report is correct, knows much more of shoe-making than of medicine. His verbose circular ostentatiously announces him as a "member of the New-York University," &c., with twenty-five years' experience, &c. His diploma is said to have been obtained but four years ago from a New-York Medical College at considerable expense. The nature of his occupation is sufficiently well indicated in the advertisement without the necessity of further description. He and his "Madame" transact an immense amount of business, in which they are reputed to have amassed a handsome fortune. Formerly their premises were in Amity-place, but the house becoming notorious they removed to their present locality in Twenty-sixth street, midway between Sixth and Seventh avenues. The house is of the three-story and basement style, with rear extension, and has a capacity for about twenty patients. It is appropriately surrounded by fashionable markets of infamy. A huge silver plate upon the outer door bears "Dr. GRINDLE'S" name; a sign of similar pattern, bearing the "Madame's" name, glares upon the inner door. The interior is furnished with taste and elegance. The parlors are spacious, and contain all the decorations, upholstery, cabinet-ware, piano, book-case, &c., that is found in a respectable home. A lady and gentleman who recently called there relate the following:

A neat-looking lad ushered us into the parlor, and went after the "Madame." A profusion of circulars were scattered over the centre-tables, some of them being folded as if intended to be mailed. Suddenly the door opened, and the Madame entered. She is fair, fat, forty, and evidently vigorous, and keen in all her actions. She addressed us with primping care, and in a voice as smooth as the flutter of a humming-bird. "My dear friend," she said, "we can do what you hint at. I understand the case. We have had hundreds of them. Poor unfortunate women! How little the world knows how to appreciate their trials. We think it our mission to take them and save them—a noble work it is, too. But for some friendly hand like ours, how many, many blasted homes, scandalized churches and disorganized social circles there would be. Why, my dear friends, you have no idea of the class of people that come to us. We have had Senators, Congressmen and all sorts of politicians bring some of the first women in the land here. Many—very many aristocratic married women come here—or we attend them in private houses." "What are your charges, Madame?" "Three hundred dollars cover all expenses, and we see the patient through—unless it occupies more than a week. Then we charge an extra medical fee, and board money." "What about the child?" "Well, we adopt it out in good hands. One hundred dollars extra, is our fee for that." "But—if—not—a—child—what then?" A quick rolling and flash of her glittering black eyes, a sprightly nod of the head, a finger placed on the lips, a knowing look and "Sh—h!" was the pantomimic reply. "We understand every branch of our business!" she exclaimed, with peculiar emphasis.

She stated that a more aristocratic but expensive nursing place could be furnished in West Twenty-third-street. This place is sumptuously furnished and well kept. The best of nurses are employed. Chapters of thrilling interest could be written upon the scenes within those elegant rooms. The pale—ghastly pale and remorseful-looking countenances of the sufferers are indexes to romances in real life more startling in their stern reality than any web of fiction. How many bitter pangs, scalding tears and moans of agony were there. The most pitiful sight was that of the babes, sleeping sweetly—evidently under the influence of mild opiates. Fresh and fragrant flowers, and choice fruit were occasionally observed. How many broken hearts and shattered lives these stray points eloquently speak of. But more than that are the parting scenes between mother and child, when the latter is taken away for adoption. Twenty five dollars per week is charged for board at this place.

A.—Ladies in trouble guaranteed immediate relief, sure and safe; no fees required until perfectly satisfied; elegant rooms and nursing provided. Dr. ASCHER, Amity-place, &c.

The above advertisement is clipped from the *Herald*.

"Dr. ASCHER," alias "Rosensweig," of South Fifth-avenue, below Amity-street, claims to be a Russian, but his voice has the twang of a German Jew. He is very bulky in figure, about forty years of age, and is said to know more of saloon business than of medicine. His diploma is said to have cost $40. His house is a large three-story and basement one, and is able to accommodate twelve patients. He does a large business. When called upon, he assures applicants: "These other fellows are all humpugsh; they bromish to do someting vot tney don't do. I poshitively do all operashunsh widout any danger, and as sheap as anybody." The corpse-like faces to be seen peering through the bedroom blinds are enough to horrify the stoutest-hearted passers by.

The following are brief notes of some of the others who advertise the same business:

The *Police Gazette* says that Dr. SELDEN is the best physician for ladies in trouble. Thousands are relieved without accident. No. 241 Bleecker-street.

Dr. SELDEN is said to have "read medicine" for a period of at least six weeks, in Ohio. Fully aware of the effect of high-sounding professions and pretensions upon the unlettered populace, he was introduced to this City, some two or three years ago, as the late Demonstrator of Anatomy in a medical college in Washington, and, as such, proffered his medical services in the fœticide profession. Naturally of a migratory temperament and habit, doubtlessly strengthened and confirmed by a bold and unscrupulous practice, he has seldom remained long in any one locality and under the same name, his many neighborhood legacies in the form of unsettled debts constituting the philosophy of the frequent transmutations. Some of his aliases are, Dion, Leon, Hol-Illius, the Arab, Clark, Powers, Evans, and Thompson.

The *Herald* also contains the following advertisement:

ATTENTION.—Twenty years' Prussian hospital experience. Private diseases always permanently cured without mercury. Consultation free. Dr. FRANKLIN, Bleecker-street.

Dr. FRANKLIN's real name is JACOBY, and formerly was a barber, who, until within three or four years past, conducted a shaving and hair-clipping saloon in Sixth-avenue.

This man, a German Jew, with no scientific and regular medical education, except what he has briefly gleaned from a *confrère*. He parades a diploma—price, $40.

The following are in the same business, and advertise more or less: Mme. VAN BUSKIRK.—This woman's name is GIFFORD. She came from New-Bedford, Mass. Her reputation there was an equivocal one, to say the least. This bold, bad woman was not long since arraigned for malpractice, and notwithstanding her narrow escape from punishment, still pursues her infamous profession with indomitable will and energy.

Mme. MAXWELL, alias Costello.—This woman, a graduate of Mme. RESTELL's when she was located in Chambers-street, notwithstanding her great age, still follows the iniquitous profession, and almost daily advertises that "*she does not humbug ladies with medicine.*" Mme. WORCESTER, Charles-street.—This woman is a veteran also in crime, and as a nurse, constitutes the medium of communication between the doctor and his female patient, operating as a screen for both in case of legal trouble.

The mails go burdened with the circulars of such people, and come laden with money inclosures for "pills," "drops" and other vile humbugs. The best home firesides in the land have been invaded by these advertisements, either in the newspapers or in letters. To what a frightful extent this outrage is rapidly increasing few can realize. The facts herein set forth are but a fraction of a greater mass that cannot be published with propriety. Certainly enough is here given to arouse the general public sentiment to the necessity of taking some decided and effectual action.

PAPER MONEY.

Letter from the Secretary of the National Labor Union.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I find in a recent issue of your paper an article captioned the "Ohio Democracy and Repudiation," in which you take strong ground against the financial theories advanced in the speech delivered by Gen. THOS. EWING, at Columbus, on the 11th inst. In the same article you allege that the National Labor Union has "adopted some resolutions looking toward a scheme somewhat resembling the wild-cat one of the Ohio Democrats." I desire to say that not only are the two schemes similar, but they are precisely the same.

About a year ago, letters were addressed by the President of the National Labor Union to several prominent men of both parties, asking opinions as to the wisdom and feasability of this policy, which had been adopted by the National Labor Union, at Chicago, in 1867, and agreed to by congresses composed of the representatives of all kinds of working men's associations, which met successively in New-York in 1868, in Philadelphia in 1869, in Cincinnati in 1870, and in St. Louis on the 7th inst. Answers approving the doctrine were received from several of our prominent men of both parties, among whom were Gov. GEARY, of Pennsylvania; Hon. GEO. W. MORGAN, of Ohio; GEO. W. JULIAN, of Indiana, and Gen. THOS. EWING, Jr., of Ohio. Since that time Judges CHASE and BLACK, Ex-Senator THOS. A. HENDRICKS, and many others of equal prominence and sagacity, have expressed their entire faith in the doctrine that a paper currency based on the wealth of the nation, convertible into three per cent. bonds, and reconvertible into money at the option of the holder—this money to be made an absolute legal tender for all purposes—will result in lessening the average rate of interest charged for the use of money, and consequently in increasing the rewards of the producing classes. I can assure you that there are many thousands of working men who are bent upon forcing the Government to establish the doctrine. It is not a scheme of the Ohio Democracy, but the scheme of the National Labor Union, which, however much you may ridicule it, is an organization of no mean significance. I am willing to confess it is not near so powerful as I could wish, but it is spreading now more rapidly than ever before, and I feel quite confident that before the close of the year we shall be able to establish auxiliary Unions in at least two hundred towns in this State alone. This very day I have written to seven applicants for instructions as to what preliminary steps to organization are necessary, from as many different localities. What I wish particularly to ask your attention to is the fact that while you assail the doctrine as absurd and impossible, and its advocates as demagogues and agrarians, you absolutely fail to point one argument against it. If this plan is defective, if it will not accomplish what we expect of it, prove it; but we will never be satisfied to abandon it simply because your paper and others choose to apply ugly epithets to our leaders and denounce our scheme as a wild-cat invention. The masses are not so wide awake as I could wish them. A very small percentage only of the producing classes have been given a chance to educate themselves. Hence they may be used by bad men; but the leading spirits of the National Labor Union are not bad men. Every man of them. I feel safe in saying, fully believes in the justice of what he is doing, and every man of them is striving with all his little might to spread this doctrine—this "wild cat scheme," as you term it—convinced that it will effect, at least, an amelioration of the condition of the working classes. And the mass of the organized laboring element of the country believe in them, and will fight with their ballots and their voices for the establishment of any policy that they may agree upon. For myself, I must say that I am a firm believer in Gen. EWING's doctrine, or rather the doctrine of the National Labor Union. I believe it can be established, and that the many evils which you predict will accrue from its establishment can be guarded against. If not, then we must confess that our republican form of government is a failure, which it is, if it depends for its existence upon the continuance of a financial system under which the wealth of the country is becoming rapidly centralized, and the labor organizations, though continually growing stronger in point of numbers, find themselves each successive year less and less able to combat with capital, to force from monopoly a decent remuneration. But if you can prove to me that my star of hope is an *ignus fatuus*, I am prepared to be convinced to discard the fallacy and look about me for some sure road to reform.

Very respectfully,
C. BEN. JOHNSON,
Secretary National Labor Union.
OFFICE OF THE ANTHRACITE MONITOR,
TAMAGUA, Penn., Saturday, Aug. 19, 1871.

Real Estate Transactions.

There was a fair attendance at the Exchange, yesterday, and the following auction sales took place: Mr. JOSEPH MCGUIRE sold, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of GEORGE W. HARDIE, Esq., referee, the premises known as No. 347 Madison-street, north side, 120 feet east of Scammel-street, comprising a five-story and cellar brick tenement-house 24 by 55, and lot 24 by 96, to MARY E. SCHUYLER, for $13,700. Mr. JAMES M. MILLER also sold, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, THOMAS H. LANDON, Esq., referee, the two-story and basement brick house and lot 17.6 by 102.2, situated on the south side of Seventy-eighth-street, 142.6 feet east of Second-avenue, to the plaintiff, B. T. KISSAM, for $6,750. The same auctioneer also offered for sale the property known as the William Shaw farm, consisting of 224 acres, with the improvements, located at Howell's Depot, Orange County, N. Y.; no person present made a bid on it, and it was withdrawn, and is now held at private sale.

Real Estate Sales.

AT THE EXCHANGE, TUESDAY, AUG. 21.

By Joseph McGuire.

Madison-st. n. s., 120 ft. e. of Scammel-st., five-story brick house and lot, 24x55x96, to Mary E. Schuyler.......$13,700

By James M. Miller.

78th-st. s. s., 142.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., two-story and basement brick house and lot, 17.6x102.2, to B. T. Kissam.......$6,750

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HATCH & VAN DOREN,
NO. 610 6TH-AV.,
Offer the handsomest, best and cheapest hardwood-finish four-story stone-front house in the City for the price; 20x52, extension 20x100; location superb; only $34,000.

$18,000.—22D-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., neat three-story brick house; also, 38th-st., near Broadway, three story, high stoop, $20,000 with fixtures, carpets, &c.; others from $15,000 to $75,000; all localities.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$16,500 WILL BUY THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house; good order; 20 by 50; extension 100; rented for $2,000; 60 feet west of 6th-av., in 26th-st.
HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS—5TH AND 8TH AVS., in plots or single lots; also, on streets adjacent, and several suitable for immediate improvement, below the Park; bargains.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

OWNERS OF HOUSES, FURNISHED and unfurnished, desiring to sell or let, will have their business promptly attended to by calling or sending full particulars to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR 5TH-AV., IN WEST 52D-ST., splendid brown-stone high-stoop house, 24x60x100; cabinet finish; only $50,000.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR PARK-AV., IN 36TH-ST., four-story brown-stone house, marble hall, cabinet finish, very desirable—only $25,000.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

A.—WORTH LOOKING AFTER.—Three-story basement and subcellar marble-front house, all improvements, East 33d-st., for $9,250.
HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

WEST 48TH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS LOCATION.—One of the best four-story brown-stone houses ever offered for the price.
RIKER & CO., No. 64 West 33d-st.

A VERY CHEAP HOUSE FOR SALE near 21st-st., in 2d-av., three story, brick, high stoop, 20x55x100—only $14,500.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

HEAD-QUARTERS FOR FURNISHED and unfurnished houses, to let, for boarding or private occupancy; descriptive lists upon application.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN PROSPECT-PLACE, ON the hill, near Prospect Park, Brooklyn, two fine brown-stone front houses, with all improvements; lots 130 feet deep; easy terms, and low price. Inquire of GEO. W. ALEXANDER, No. 1 Park-place, Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FRUIT FARMS FOR SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, 1871, at noon, on the premises, on easy terms, to be made known at the sale,

Two farms, situated on and divided by the public road between Somerville and Liberty Corner, Somerset County, N. J., about a mile and a half from the latter place. One contains 54 and the other 34 acres, with dwelling houses, barns, &c.

The orchards consist of about 3,500 peach-trees and 1,500 pear-trees, some of which are now in bearing.

The West Line Railroad, it is expected, will have a depot in the vicinity of Liberty Corner. The reason why the places are to be sold is the death of the recent occupant.

The horses, wagons, farm implements, &c., and the household furniture, together with the growing peaches, will be sold at the same time.

Further particulars may be obtained at W. & C. SMITH'S fruit-store, No. 197 Broadway, New-York, or at the "Ten Eyck House," Somerville, N. J.

A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOUSE and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily, situated near depots, in the growing and naturally attractive portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful, modern design and fittings, situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, churches, and unsurpassed travel. Terms made to suit. Title perfect. Owner wants to build. Will sell at bargain.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, or address OWNER, Post office Box No. 235, New-York.

TO MINERS.

Silver properties. Valuable lands, containing silver, lead, &c., in the vicinity of the famous Silver Islet. Beck and other mines on north shore Lake Superior. Particulars on application to F. G. SALTONSTALL, Box No. 5,101 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seat of 105 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-house, (filled,) granary, cider-house, hennery, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall, 100 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $20,000; terms to suit. Address C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

AT BLACK POINT, MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.—At the junction of the North and South Shrewsbury Rivers, in full view of the ocean. FORTY-FOUR DESIRABLE VILLA PLOTS, containing from ONE to FOUR acres each, many of them possessing fine water fronts, within one-half mile of Seabright, on Sandy Hook and Long Branch Railroad, three and a half miles from Long Branch, and one and three-quarter hours from New-York; location perfectly healthy; good boating, bathing and fishing, &c.; excellent roads, affording varied and picturesque drives. For maps of the property, terms and information, call on or address F. S. WINCHESTER, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for sea son or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broad way, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

SEVERAL FARMS ON THE LINE of the new railroad to run through Upper New-Rochelle, for sale at very low figures; location is one of the finest in the county.
RIKER & CO., No. 64 West 33d-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET UNFURNISHED.
No. 329 West 14th-st.
No. 147 East 15th-st.
No. 28 East 22d-st.
No. 34 West 27th-st.
No. 157 East 36th-st.
No. 108 West 47th-st.
No. 124 2d-av.
No. 138 5th-av.
No. 141 East 15th-st.
No. 232 East 18th-st.
No. 19 West 26th-st.
No. 320 West 34th-st.
No. 37 West 45th-st.
No. 414 West 51st-st.
No. 45 5th-av.

For permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 35 East 17th-st.

TO LET—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden, for eighteen months from the 1st of November next; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT FORT WASHINGTON, to a private family only, a large house and grounds, with stables, greenhouse, grapery, &c.; will be rented low to a responsible party either for the remainder of the season or till 1st November, 1872. Apply to MOREWOOD & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—ON LEXINGTON-AV., Murray Hill, a first-class four-story brown-stone full-size residence, completely furnished, including a grand piano, billiard-table, statuary, &c. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

NO. 109 85TH-ST.—BETWEEN LEXINGTON and 4th avs., a floor consisting of five rooms to let, unfurnished, to a small respectable family.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

ELEGANT OFFICES, SINGLY OR en suite, to let in several prominent buildings on Broadway, between Wall and Canal sts. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED FOR a private family; the most satisfactory references will be given; rent must be moderate. Address L. A. Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—WHEREAS, THE Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Railroad Company of Missouri, (Boonville extension,) by their deed of mortgage, dated the 22d day of June A. D. 1868, and recorded in the County of Cooper, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book A. page 439, and in the County of Moniteau, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book 3, pages 94-7, did convey to James M. Nelson, William E. Burr and George T. M. Davis, the property, rights and franchises therein described, as follows, to wit: "The railroad lying and being in the State of Missouri, between the City of Boonville on the Missouri River and the town of Tipton on the Pacific Railroad, together with all rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, fences, bridges, station-houses and other buildings, engine-houses and other property appertaining to said railroad, together with all and singular the rights, privileges and corporate property and franchises of said Railroad Company, and all appurtenances to the above-described premises belonging, or in any wise appertaining;" which conveyance was made to secure the payment of the principal and interest of two hundred first mortgage bonds of one thousand dollars each, issued by the said Company and certified and countersigned by the said Nelson, Burr and Davis, or one or more of them, and bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York; and whereas, it was provided in said deed that, if the interest on any of such bonds should not be paid when due, and after presentation and demand of payment, and if such interest should remain in arrears for three months, it should be lawful for the undersigned, on the written request of the holders of not less than one-tenth part of said bonds then outstanding, first having given notice of such default to the County Court of Cooper County, and the Mayor of the City of Boonville, to cause said property to be sold at public auction as provided in said deed; and whereas, the interest, which became due on the 1st day of July, 1870, and Jan. 1, 1871, was not then paid, although presentation and demand of payment were duly made, and the same has remained in arrears for more than three months, and is still wholly unpaid, and the holders of more than one-tenth of said bonds have, in writing, requested us to cause said property to be sold. Now, therefore, we, the undersigned trustees, in compliance with the provisions of said deed, will, on MONDAY, the 16th day of October, 1871, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, proceed to sell the above-described property, rights and franchises, at public auction, to the highest bidder, and the purchase money shall be paid either in cash or in the bonds of said Company, secured by said deed, according to the provisions of the same.

WILLIAM E. BURR,
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, } Trustees.
JAMES M. NELSON,

JULY 8, 1871.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—Will be sold at auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house in Poughkeepsie on MONDAY, Aug. 28, 1871, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the farm until recently owned and occupied by William E. Haxtun, in the town of Beekman, Dutchess County, New-York. It contains 255 acres, suitably divided into upland, meadow, and timber land. It is well watered and very productive. It is only a mile and a half distant from the railroad station at Silver Lake. The dwelling and out-buildings cost more than $20,000, are first-class, and in first-rate order. For further particulars inquire of L. A. LOCKWOOD, No. 133 Nassau-st., New-York, ROBERT S. VAN WYCK, No. 475 Main-st., Poughkeepsie, or of the subscriber, on the premises. WALTER LOCKWOOD.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE WILLIAMSBRIDGE property at auction at the Exchange Sales-room, New-York.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Aug. 24, 1871, at 12 o'clock, two plots of ground at Williamsbridge, (Olinville, Westchester,) containing about sixteen city lots, situated on the old Boston road and Elliott-ave., near the Harlem Railroad station and the River Bronx; on the premises are a fine large dwelling-house, store and stable; a fine garden of fruit trees, grapes, shrubbery, &c. See map at auction-room.

AUCTION SALES.

By JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell 140,000 TONS OF SCRANTON COAL at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

E. M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Aug. 23, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
225 half and quarter barrels fresh Malaga Grapes, ex steam-ship *Dacian*.

MASONIC.

THE COMPANIONS OF SYLVAN Chapter No. 198 R. A. M. are hereby summoned to attend the funeral of our late excellent companion, H. MASON DIKEMAN, on Thursday, at their rooms, corner of 124th-st. and 3d-av., at 1½ o'clock P. M.
A. N. BROCKWAY, H. P.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS STEERS'
English and French Boarding and Day SCHOOL for young Ladies and Children, No. 51 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The Boys' Class, No. 69 West 11th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

VASSAR COLLEGE
Will open its next year, Sept. 20, 1871, when examinations of candidates for admission will begin. Application, stating the name of the young lady, and the Post-office address of her father or guardian, should be made, without delay, to J. N. SCHOU, Esq., Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who will send to each applicant a catalogue giving full information respecting the College.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 East 36th-st., third door from Park-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education, with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is given to Drawing and Painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
Application can be made at the above address.

EUROPEAN BOARDING AND DAY
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 23 East Kinney-st., Newark, N. J.
School in session from Sept. 18 to June 16. Mr. and Mme. HARMEGNIES devote their entire time to the school, and, having secured the services of a thorough and accomplished teacher of English, are prepared to furnish their pupils every facility for a thorough education in English, French and German. French and German are the languages of the family, and pupils may speak one or both as their parents determine. Particular attention paid to music. A limited number of boarding pupils will find every home comfort, combined with superior facilities for requiring a finished education. Address Rev. P. HARMEGNIES.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.,
Opposite Reservoir Park.
Fall Term will commence
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.
Miss Comstock will be at home from Sept. 10.
For circulars address as above.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
No. 333 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.
108TH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 11.
Principals, { DR. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.
Young men thoroughly fitted for college or business by a full corps of competent instructors. CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL and PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS. FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH and DRAWING. Rooms light and airy.
No extra charges. Catalogues, containing full particulars, at the bookstores and school.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH
Will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children,
Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av.,
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871.
Address by letter until Sept. 5.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER
Will open a
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children on the 20th of September next at her residence, No. 7 Grammercy Park, (corner East 20th-st.) Miss PEGRAM will be associated with Mrs. BLEECKER, and will have special charge of the higher English branches.

MME. C. MEARS,
NO. 222 MADISON-AV.,
Three doors above 36th-st.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.
For circulars address as above.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.
NOS. 133, 138 AND 140 MONTAGUE-ST.
The Fall session of this English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will open Sept. 18.
For circulars apply at the Seminary, or address the subscriber at Buffalo, N. Y., till Sept. 1; after that at the Seminary. CHARLES E. WEST, LL.D.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y. Principal.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies and children,
NO. 53 WEST 47TH-ST.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.
Will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 Madison-av., corner 33d-st.
This day school will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course; daily instruction and practice in French and German; class of Belles-lettres; primary department; infant class.
MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
Offers to a small number of pupils the best educational advantages and a delightful home.
CHARLES G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y. $300 per year pays for board and tuition (no extras) in this well-known institution. Send for a catalogue. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Pres. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL
FOR BOYS,
ELIZABETH, N. J.,
Will be reopened Sept. 11.
J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,
Opposite Reservoir Park.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 59 West 42d-st., Will reopen Sept. 25. Address as above.

MISS MARY Y. BEAN'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, at No. 110 West 42d-st., near Reservoir Park, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871.

EARNEST TEACHING.
Common sense management.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Reopens Sept. 14.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS.
School begins Sept. 12.
E. A. FAIRCHILD, Flushing, N. Y.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their French and English Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Arrangements will be made, when desired, by which pupils under 12 can prepare their lessons in school under the care of a teacher.

THREE OR FOUR BOYS, NOT UNder 10 years of age, will be received immediately into a family, to share all the possible advantages of home and school with their own boys; a resident tutor, fine house, ample play-grounds; hourly communication with the City. For terms, &c., address INSTRUCTION, Box No. 2,223 New-York Post-office.

PLAINFIELD COLLEGE, N. J., FOR young ladies, reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 12, 1871. For circulars apply to the Principal, or to VAN KLEECK, CLARK & CO., No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York. D. D. PICKETT, A. M., Principal. Miss E. E. KENYON, Lady Principal.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. For particulars concerning it, apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at GEO. R. LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, No. 812 Broadway.

MISS E. L. ROBERTS, BELLEVILLE, N. J., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Sept. 4, 1871. For circulars, apply to Miss ROBERTS, or to LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 48 East 14th-st.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE—GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A Boarding School for twenty boys, in Southern Berkshire; presents every advantage in its location, grounds, buildings, faithful instruction, home influences. I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st.; limited to forty-three boys; room for three boarders. Circulars at G. P. Putnam & Sons', and at the school.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL school of the Church of the Transfiguration, No. 3 East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., will open its twentieth annual session on MONDAY, Sept. 11, 1871.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN HER Preparatory School for boys, and Miss M. F. DU VERNET her classes for little girls, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING and Day School will be opened at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, Sept. 20. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss E. E. DANA.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 793 Lexington-av., between 61st and 62d sts., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, WILTON, CONN.—The next term of twenty eight weeks will open Sept. 13.
EDWARD OLMSTEAD.

MME. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 175 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, will commence its eighteenth annual session Sept. 18.

OREAD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass.—Fall Term begins Sept. 13, 1871. Send for catalogue.
HARRIS R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITT'S French and English Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 106 West 42d-st.

THE MISSES LANE WILL OPEN A Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 49 West 48th-st. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

A LADY OF SUPERIOR EDUCATION wishes to obtain a few additional pupils in German; best reference given. Address KRAM, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 18, at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss Emily Nelson, Pr.

INSTRUCTION.

JAUDON INSTITUTE,
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21.
A few boarding pupils will be received.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical and Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical and English Studies and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing and Elocution.
A thoroughly-organized Military Department, Riding-School with well-trained horses, Gymnasium, &c.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE—No. 875 Broadway, is open day and evening for Fall pupils. Students can secure private desks and be qualified practically for business.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen Sept. 18. Unsurpassed accommodations for boarders. Circulars on application. Until after removal, carriages will call for and return the pupils each day.

LESPINASSE
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young ladies. French, language of the school.
Opens Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars of
SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
No. 620 5th-av.
English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 19. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
English, French and German Family and day school for Young Ladies and Children, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York. Will commence its Fifteenth year Sept. 21, 1871. For full information send for catalogue.

OSSINING INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES
At Sing Sing, N. Y.,
will reopen Sept. 18. For particulars or prospectus address the Principal, Miss S. M. VAN VLECK.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. No. 101 EAST 38TH-ST., corner Park-av., Murray Hill, New-York. Full term will commence Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars and catalogues sent on request.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN
will open at NO. 88 MADISON-AV., New-York.
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE,
HASTINGS, ON HUDSON.
A Boarding School for twelve boys.
Opens Sept. 13. Terms, $400 per year.
O. WINTHROP STARR, Principal.

MISS C. MERLE'S
English and French Boarding and Day School
For YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN,
NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.,
Between Madison and 5th avs.,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MISS HARRIS'
HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
White Plains, N. Y. Terms moderate.
School will reopen Sept. 18.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 13 East 49th-st.

THE MISSES DOREMUS
Will open a Day School for young ladies and children at No. 47 East 21st-st., on Sept. 21.

MISS RANNEY'S
Boarding and day school for young ladies. Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS MACGREGOR'S SCHOOL
For young ladies, Flushing, L. I., will reopen Sept. 12.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. A higher and more practical Course of Instruction will be given here than has ever been attempted elsewhere in this country. Re-opens Sept. 13. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, apply to
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 23d-st.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LAdies and misses, at Fair Haven, on the Shrewsbury. Terms liberal; superior advantages; lessons in music, French, drawing, &c. For references, circulars, &c., address Mrs. S. E. C. HARWOOD, Fair Haven, near Red Bank, N. J.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—WITH superior advantages for advanced and well-prepared students. Terms moderate. Next session opens Sept. 6. To secure admission, apply immediately. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., N. Y., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da SILVA and Mrs. ALEX. BRADFORD. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Established 1849. Opens Sept. 11, 1871. A thorough and systematic course of study. Preparatory class for Vassar College. For catalogue, address GEO. W. COOK, A. M., Principal.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., with much personal care and culture provides the best educational advantages found in European or home schools. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 13. For prospectus, address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, Rector.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, on TUESDAY, the 26th of September.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE. —Boarding and day-school for young gentlemen.—170th-st., and Kingsbridge road, N. Y. 17th year. The school will reopen Sept. 15. V. PREVOST, Prin'l. Circulars at G. Lespinasse's, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Methodist Building, corner 11th-st. and Broadway, opens Aug. 1. Students can enter at any time. Send or call for a circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 19.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Sing Sing, N. Y., (formerly Mr. Churchill's school,) Rev. J. BRECKENBRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The third year will begin Sept. 19.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Will reopen Sept. 13. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty and salubrity of location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR New-York; reference to former patrons; Principal at Astor House Fridays, from 1 to 4. Address, at Unionville, N. Y., S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars sent on application.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMINARY, Fulton, Oswego, County, New-York, reopens 31st of August, for both sexes; expense, $190 per year. Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, Principal.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Mamaroneck, on Monday, Sept. 4. Circulars can be procured at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., N. Y.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding school for boys. For catalogues, apply to the Principal, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 56 Washington-st.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF a high order is the Newburgh Institute. For circulars, &c., address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—Private classes for boys. Amherst, Mass. Established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

MISS F. R. VAN NOSTRAND'S SCHOOL No. 78 Lexington-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS. AT East Hampton, Long Island, N. Y. Rev. R. D. GARDNER, Principal.

MISS. E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDING School for young ladies reopens Sept. 12. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute, for both sexes, at Claverack, N. Y. Term opens Sept. 4. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Pres.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will be reopened Sept. 13.

INSTRUCTION.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S
MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.,
REOPENS SEPT. 14, 1871.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC—The oldest and best music school in America, REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 4, 1871.
THE OFFICES will be open for the reception and classification of pupils on and after MONDAY, Aug. 28. INSTRUCTION PRIVATE and in CLASSES in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition, and the Modern Languages.
ALL APPLICATIONS for admission, and inquiries relating to the school must be made at the
GENERAL CONSERVATORY OFFICES,
No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., New-York; No. 102 COURT-ST., near State, Brooklyn. THE DIRECTORS have arranged to give lessons at the residence of pupils when desired.

ELMWOOD SEMINARY.
English, French and Spanish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.—This institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. A regular collegiate course is pursued, and diplomas and gold medals awarded to graduates. Very superior advantages in the Art and Musical Departments. To the daughters of ministers and missionaries very advantageous offers are made. To secure admission, apply immediately. Address Proprietors of Elmwood Seminary, Glens Falls, N. Y.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY.
FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
Old Hadley, Mass.
The Fall term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1871. For circulars and particulars address the Principals.

NEW-JERSEY MILITARY INSTITUTE.
On the Delaware, near Trenton, N. J.
Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal.
The best always. Send for a circular.

MISS WHITCOMB'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 32 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

COLLEGE OF NEW-JERSEY.
The first session of the College year, 1871-72, will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13—not Sept. 6 as announced in the last catalogue.
JOHN T. DUFFIELDS, Clerk of the Faculty.
PRINCETON, N. J.

A PLEASANT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR MISSES.—Superior advantages for thorough education, combined with home privileges, healthful out-of-door exercise and attention to manners. English branches, modern languages, Latin and music taught. Location central and charming, near New-Haven. City references. Circulars at No. 701 Broadway, or address Miss CALHOUN, Cheshire, Conn. Fall term commences Sept. 19.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Location healthy. Scenery unequaled. Building convenient. Teachers highly educated, earnest, working men. System of Order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. Address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen at No. 7 East 42d-st., New-York, near the new Union Depot, Oct. 2. Superior advantages in German, French, drawing, &c. Musical departments under the care of Profs. F. L. Ritter and S. B. Mills.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL" FOR Children, and PRIVATE RECITATION-ROOMS for LADIES, reopen Sept. 21. Object: The physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to ladies not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL. —The fourteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, 1871, and will continue until May 15, 1872. The full course of instruction is completed in two terms or in about twenty months. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Address, for catalogues or other information, at No. 37 Lafayette-place.
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A FRENCH LADY TEACHER in a Seminary, also a Professor of Music; both must be thorough teachers. Apply at "AM. EDUCATIONAL UNION," No. 737 Broadway.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND experienced European lady teacher wants to give lessons in French, German, music, drawing, and oil-painting; best references. Call at No. 100 2d-av.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS should apply now to American School Institute, No. 14 Bond-st. Demand for next session is now brisk.

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WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,

BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.,

Invite the attention of jobbers and wholesale buyers generally, to their Fall stock, now opening.

Their line of

SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS,

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Davis' Patent Recording Gauges make a continuous steam-written record of the pressure and the time; show all the variations in pressure and the time at which they occurred. They compel a faithful attention to duty on the part of engineers and firemen, lessen the risk of explosions, reduce coal bills and save wear and tear in boilers. They are the only recording gauges that are of any practical use to engineers, inspectors, or the people; so say all the engineers who have used them. Send for descriptive circulars and price lists to D. P. DAVIS, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.—In the matter of the ESTATE OF ROBERT SAUNDERSON HAMILTON and ELIZABETH HAMILTON, his wife, of Lakemount, in the County of Tyrone, Charles Hamilton, James Hamilton, Robert Hamilton, John Hamilton, Alice Hamilton and Margaret Hamilton, Margaret Fawcett, widow, Frances Catherine Fawcett, William Francis Fawcett, Elizabeth Fawcett, Catherine M. Fawcett, Ida A. Fawcett and Johanna C. M. Fawcett, owners; MARGARET FAWCETT, petitioner.—The Court having, by an order bearing date the 5th day of March, 1869, ordered a sale, among others, of the lands of Drumwhisker and Mullanboy, held in perpetuity under conveyance from William Scott, dated 25th November, 1863, situate in the Barony of Clogher and County of Tyrone, and also the lands of Donaghanie, otherwise Branon, otherwise Mullamore, held by perpetuity conveyance under Rev. John Davis to Charles Moorehead, dated 16th November, 1843, and situate in the Barony of East Omagh and County of Tyrone, which were formerly the estates of Charles Moorehead, Esq., deceased, who died in the year 1838 intestate as to a moiety of his said chattels real, leaving a widow and several children him surviving, of whom one Sarah Ann Moorehead married James Smith, and said James Smith and Sarah Anne, his wife, are reputed to have emigrated to some part of America upward of twenty years since, and to have died therein several years ago, intestate, and without leaving any issue them surviving: Now, take notice, that if the said James Smith, or Sarah Ann Smith, otherwise Moorehead, or any child, grandchild or other descendant of them, is now living, they and each of them are informed that they are at liberty to make and file in the Landed Estates Court, Ireland, such claim as they may be advised, in respect to an undivided share of a moiety of the chattels real of said Charles Moorehead, deceased, within the period of three months from the date of this advertisement, otherwise the aforesaid premises will be sold in the Landed Estates Court, Ireland, whereby they will be forever hereafter excluded from all benefit of relationship to said Charles Moorehead in respect of any share of his said chattels real.—Dated this 24th day of July, 1871. JAMES MCDONNELL, Examiner.
JOHN COLLUM & SON, Solicitors for Petitioner, No. 24 Upper Sackville-st., Dublin.

SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS NOLAN, plaintiff, against JOHN STEBBINS, MARGARET STEBBINS, JOSEPHINE STEBBINS, JOHN INGRAM, RICHARD JOHNSON and WILLIAM A. BAILEY, defendants.—Summons—for Relief, (com. not ser.)—To the Above-named Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, in the town of Southfield, in said county, on the 19th day of August, 1871, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, in the village of Port Richmond, Richmond County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 19, 1871.
A. DE GROOT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
au23-law7wW

STATIONERY.

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Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Britannia	Sat., Aug. 26	Alexandria	Wed., Aug. 23
Europa	Sat., Sept. 2	Iowa	Wed., Aug. 30
India	Sat., Sept. 9	Ismailia	Wed., Sept. 6
Columbia	Sat., Sept. 16	Caledonia	Wed., Sept. 13

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

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THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China	Wednesday, Aug. 23	Abyssinia	Sat'day, Aug. 26
Russia	Wednesday, Aug. 30	Calabria	Sat'day, Sept. 2
Java	Wednesday, Sept. 6	Batavia	Sat'day, Sept. 9
Cuba	Wednesday, Sept. 13	Parthia	Sat'day, Sept. 16
Scotia	Wednesday, Sept. 20	Algeria	Saturday, Sept. 23

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage.	
Per Russia and Scotia.	By other Wednesday ships.
Cabin ... $130, gold.	Cabin ... $100, gold.
Second cabin ... 80, gold.	Second cabin ... 80, gold.

Return tickets, cabin ... $220 and $250, gold.

Second cabin ... 150, gold.

By steamers carrying Steerage Passengers.

First cabin ... $80, gold. | Steerage ... $30, currency.

Return tickets ... $150, gold.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD, 6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC ... Sept. 9, 1 P. M.
OCEANIC ... Sept. 23, 2 P. M.
BALTIC ... Oct. 7, 11 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

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(VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY ... Aug. 23, at 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Aug. 30, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE ... Sept. 6, at 11 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, Jr., Sept. 8, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Sept. 13, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS ... Sept. 20, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH ... Sept. 27, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE ... DAURE ... Saturday, Aug. 26
LAFAYETTE ... ROUSSAU ... Saturday, Sept. 9
ST. LAURENT ... LEMARIE ... Saturday, Sept. 23
VILLE DE PARIS ... SURMONT ... Saturday, Oct. 7

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin ... $140 | Second Cabin ... $75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRISTOL ... Thursday, Aug. 24, 12 M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN ... Saturday, Aug. 26, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK ... Thursday, Aug. 31, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS ... Saturday, Sept. 2, 4 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

ITALY, GROGAN, Saturday, Aug. 26, at 12 M.
DENMARK, ANDREWS, Saturday, Sept. 2, at 7½ A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE, Saturday, Sept. 9, at 1 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

BALTIC LLOYD.

For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails.

The first-class iron steam-ship FRANKLIN, Capt. F. DREYER, will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. To be followed by steam-ship HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. BARANDON, on SATURDAY, Sept. 30. Cabin passage, gold, $80. Steerage, gold, $30.

Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of the Baltic received and through bills of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents, Office No. 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARLHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Aug. 30—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. —, touching at Punta Arenas, Acajutla and San Jose de Guatemala, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Aug. 28.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, Sept. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM ... Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER ... Oct. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS ... Aug. 24
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS ... Aug. 31
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Sept. 7

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Aug. 23
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman ... Tuesday, Sept. 5
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Sept. 13
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken ... Monday, Sept. 25

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

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THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

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CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Aug. 24, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 157 West-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, Aug. 26, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

CATHERINE WHITING, Capt. HOWES, SATURDAY, Aug. 26, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Aug. 29, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

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CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FINANCIAL.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

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Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

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First Mortgage 7 Per Cent.

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This Road is now in successful operation, connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Central Railroads, thereby giving an outlet to the vast Coal and Iron Mines belonging to the said Company. For sale at 90 and interest by

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7 Per Cent.

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Secured by a first mortgage on Road and by a first mortgage on a grant of one million one hundred and sixty thousand acres of the most valuable Lumber Lands in Michigan, free of tax. Coupon or registered. A first-class investment. For sale by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF U. S. ASSISTANT TREASURER.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1871.

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury, proposals this week for the sale of Two Millions Gold will be received, and the award made on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, 1871, instead of THURSDAY, Aug. 24, 1871, under the usual regulations.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Assistant Treasurer United States.

DESIRABLE HOME SECURITIES.

MEADE & CLARK, FINANCIAL AGENTS, NO. 141 BROADWAY, AND ERASTUS F. MEAD, Banker, No. 340 3d-av., corner 25th-st., Invite the attention of capitalists and investors generally to the

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE WALKILL VALLEY RAILWAY CO.,

which they offer for sale at ninety and accrued interest, in currency.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 NASSAU ST CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

FOR SALE.

New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, (now known as New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company,) First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds;

also,

New-York and Boston Railroad Company First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, at a large reduction below the subscription prices, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Banker, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, 43 Pine-st.

SAFE INVESTMENTS.

Illinois Registered 10 per cent. Bonds.
Missouri County 10 per cent. Bonds.
Missouri School 10 per cent. Bonds.
Kansas School 10 per cent. Bonds.

Also, other choice 8 and 10 per cent. securities, payable in this City.

For sale below par by FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, HOUSATONIC AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 137 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, Sept. 12, 1871, at 12 M. Action will also be had at such meeting in relation to the acceptance of an act passed by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut at its May session, 1871, affecting the charter of this Company and its powers and privileges in that State.

S. SERGEANT, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE

SINKING FUND

Land Grant Bonds

OF THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY

RAILROAD COMPANY,

WESTERN DIVISION.

These Bonds can now be had from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers of the United States, in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100.

They have thirty (30) years to run, bearing Eight per Cent. (8 per cent.) Interest, payable on the 15th days of August and February in each year. The Principal and Interest are payable in *Gold*. The Principal in New-York; the Interest in New-York, London and Frankfort-on-Main, free of tax. They are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered or converted into Registered Bonds, and are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for the Company's land sales. The payment of the principal and interest is secured by a first and only mortgage on the Company's Lands, granted by the United States in 1866, lying on the line of this road, and amounting to 1,500,000 acres, the railway of the Western Division, extending from Marysville, Kansas, to a junction with Union Pacific Road at Fort Kearney, a distance of 170 miles, together with the Equipments appertaining, Franchises, Rights of Way and Personal Property.

The mortgage is made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, as Trustees.

The Bondholders are amply protected by the terms of the Mortgage Deed, which prohibits a sale of the Company's lands at less than four ($4) dollars per acre, and a release of the lien of this Mortgage upon any portion sold until the purchase-money is paid to the Trustees, who are authorized to apply the same to the payment of these Bonds, either by purchase or to the Sinking Fund, for their redemption at maturity. This will more than extinguish the debt and leave the railway and equipments free. The security for the payment of these Bonds is therefore beyond all contingency.

Holders of 5-20s, and especially those who do not desire to be paid off by the Treasury Department, can now exchange their Governments for these Bonds at *a good and substantial profit.*

The location of the line of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is a commanding one, from the fact that it is a practical extension westwardly of the Hannibal and St. Joseph, the next Land Grant road after the Illinois Central. The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is fed at its eastern terminus (St. Joseph) by railway lines coming direct from Hannibal, St. Louis, Chicago, and local roads converging at St. Joseph. Its business is therefore secured. Its connection with the Union Pacific Road opens up the through middle route across the Continent, and is of national importance. This is reflected in the fact that the quantities of letters and telegrams which we have received during the few days the Bonds have been for sale, applying for these securities, indicate the quick response of the American people in support of internal improvements, while at the same time they make a good investment.

Price for the present, 97½ and accrued interest in currency.

Circulars, maps, pamphlets, documents, &c., furnished upon application.

Expressage relating to the Bonds free. Marketable Securities received in exchange.

We have been at great expense in the examination of this property and the bonds and mortgage, and are satisfied the investments in this Loan will not only be safe but profitable. We base our calculations on the fact that the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, on the Eastern Division, lately successfully placed by our firm at 97½, have advanced to 102 and accrued interest, making them rule at 106, or nearly ten per cent. advance.

Under all circumstances, we unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers,
NO. 11 WALL-ST.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

NO. 18 BROAD-ST.,

OFFER FOR SALE THE BALANCE OF THE

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE

Sinking Fund Bonds

OF THE

LAKE SHORE

AND

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN

RAILWAY COMPANY.

COUPON BONDS—In denominations of $1,000, convertible into Registered at maturity of each coupon. Interest 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, January and July.

REGISTERED BONDS—In denominations of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000, (without coupons,) in form similar to United States Registered Bonds, transferable on the books of the company and issued anew to the holder. Interest 7 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, January, April, July, and October.

The merit of this security and the peculiar advantages possessed by the Registered Bonds in the quarterly payment of interest, and full PROTECTION against LOSS by FIRE, THEFT, or like exigencies, commend it favorably to all careful and judicious investors, and we cordially recommend it as the most desirable investment in the market.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.

Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.

To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.

To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.

To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.

The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE $300,000

JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI BONDS,

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF

EIGHT PER CENT.

Per annum, payable 1st of February and 1st of August.

TOTAL DEBT of the County, including these Bonds, is less than $375.000

Assessed valuation of property in 1870 was over ... $16.000.000

Price 90 and accrued interest.

Further information furnished on application to

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO. NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST-CLASS

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY ... $45,719,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY ... 892,000

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES

RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES, FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

(NOW NEARLY COMPLETED,)

7 PER CENT

FIRST MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,

MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, NO. 10 WALL-ST.,

AND THE

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A CERTIFICATE of 750 shares of the capital stock of the New-York and Texas Beef-preserving Company, being No. 2, in the name of Ben Field. The above reward will be paid on the receipt of the said certificate by the subscribers at their office, No. 110 Broadway, New-York. VARNUM & TURNEY.

DIVIDENDS.

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 25 Nassau-st.

THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED interest due Sept. 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at the office of Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st., on and after that date.

H. B. LOW, Treasurer.

THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 7, 1871.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared on the preferred and common stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York City on the 4th day of September next, to holders who are registered as such, at the close of business hours on the 18th inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfers on the 5th day of September next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 3, 1871.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company will declare a Dividend of Five per Cent. on the 5th inst., payable on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at the Farmers Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, to stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger, at the close of business on Saturday, the 5th instant.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, No. 119 Broadway.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED A Dividend of THREE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 11th day of September next. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of Aug. 31 until the morning of Sept. 12.

M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1871.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $9,510,236 14.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner 14th-st.—Six per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from Sept. 1. Assets, $2,501,073 02. Surplus, $200,272 95.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal express.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga special express.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express.
3:45 P. M., Saratoga special express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. Sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica and Troy Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains.—9:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The only double track Railroad on Long Island.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.

8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon, for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.

The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

For further particulars see time table.

*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
3:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.

Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 E. 18th-st. Marble and Marbleized Mantles, Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments and Grave-Stones, at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av; marble and marbleized mantels, head-stones, new designs, cheapest in City.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

$340—A BARGAIN.—FINE FAMILY horse, 15¼ hands, 7 years old; sound, kind; square box top depot wagon, harness, whip, robe, sheet, &c.; sold separately if desired. No. 511 7th-av., near 38th-st.

AN ELEGANT PAIR OF CLOSELY matched bay horses, 6 years old, 15¾ hands high, free and easy drivers, sound and kind; will sell together or separate at half their value. Call at No. 38 West 26th-st.

VICTORIA FOR SALE—IN FIRST-RATE order, and only moderately used; is suitable for one or two horses. Can be seen at private stable No. 125 West 17th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock. Price $450.

FOR SALE—GRAY HORSE, 16 HANDS high; sound, kind and fit for single or double harness; sold for the want of use; 8 years old. Call at No. 520 10th-av., for three days.

DOCTOR'S WAGON, SECOND HAND, for sale or exchange, in perfect order. Apply at No. 85 Crosby-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 39 WEST 33D-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 5th-av.—Large pleasant rooms, en suite or single, with board for families or gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH-ST.—ROOMS EN suite, elegantly furnished, with or without private table.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS AT NO. 7 West 25th-st., suitable for gentlemen; also, a suite of three rooms; house and location desirable, opposite Hoffman House, and overlooking Madison-square.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsome furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a party of gentlemen or family, with first-class board.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let, with or without board; reference required. Address No. 114 River-terrace.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-AV. AND BROADWAY.—Desirable rooms, en suite or single, with board; references exchanged.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM FOR gentleman; first-class house and location; rent $2 per week. Inquire at No. 216 East 10th-st.

NO. 258 WEST 23D-ST.—FIRST-CLASS house, neighborhood and board; references exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD AT AMENIA SEMInary, Amenia, N. Y., until Sept. 25; Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for prospectus.

S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

STEAMBOATS.

FIFTY CENTS FARE TO ALBANY AND TROY.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS FARE TO CATSKILL. REGULAR EVENING LINE AT 6 O'CLOCK. Steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, DAILY FROM PIER NO. 39 N. R., (VESTRY-ST.,) connecting with morning express-trains for Saratoga and the North, and Buffalo and the West. Through tickets issued for all points at above reduced rates.

NEWPORT AND WICKFORD RAILROAD AND STEAM-BOAT CO.

Through trains connecting with this Road leave New-Haven Railroad Depot daily, (except Sundays,) at 8 A. M. and 12:15 P. M.

Drawing-room cars with 12:15 train.

Passengers by this route avoid the passage around Point Judith, and reach Newport in less than eight hours. THEODORE WARREN, Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

ALBANY AND TROY.—DAY LINE.—Steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry-st. at 8:30 A. M.; 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

CONNECTING with evening trains on the New-York Central for the West, and on and after June 26, with the Albany and Susquehanna Road for Sharon Springs, ($4 from New-York,) and Binghamton, and by Rensselaer and Saratoga Road for Saratoga Springs, ($3 50 from New-York.) At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steam-boat SCHUYLER.

CONEY ISLAND NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINE.—NORTH RIVER LINE.

Steamer NORWALK leaves regularly every day, West 10th-st. at 9:25, 12:25 and 3:25; Pier No. 36, North Moore-st., at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River at 10, 1 and 4.

EAST RIVER LINE.

Steamer NAUSHON leaves 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20 and 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40 and 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 17th ... 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 17th. 6:45 A. M.
Friday, 18th ... 4:00 P. M.	Friday, 18th ... 6:45 A. M.
Saturday, 19th ... 4:30 P. M.	Saturday, 19th .. 7:00 A. M.
Sunday, 20th ... 8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 20th ... 5:30 P. M.
Monday, 21st ... 7:00 A. M.	Monday, 21st ... 11:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 22d ... 7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 22d ... 12:00 M.

THE STEAMER HELEN WILL RUN in connection with the SEA BIRD, from foot of Franklin-st., for same landings, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 12th ... 3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 12th ... 6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 15th ... 7:30 A. M.	Monday, 14th ... 3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 16th. 7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 15th ... 3:30 P. M.
Thursday, 17th ... 8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 16th. 3:30 P. M.
Friday, 18th ... 8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 17th ... 3:30 P. M.
Saturday, 19th ... 3:30 P. M.	Friday, 18th ... 3:30 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LEWES AND THE DELAWARE BREAK-WATER.—The splendid sea-going steamers EASTERN QUEEN and HAVANA will leave for the above places daily, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 21 North River, affording a splendid opportunity for enjoying a short sea trip, with fine fishing and bathing. Excursion tickets for the trip, good for one week, $5.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare. The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45 and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk 7:40 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75c.; excursion tickets, $1 25.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:30; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:05; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

FOR TROY DIRECT—LANDING AT ALBANY—FARE, 50 CENTS.—The elegant light-draft steam-boat SUNNYSIDE leaves Pier 43, Spring-st., N. R., every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, at 6 P. M., being the only through steamer making certain connection with all the early trains.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZzens', Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus, the steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 3:30 and 37th-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:35 A. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH. — THE NEW steamboat FLORENCE leaves daily from Christopher-st., 8:40 A. M.; Franklin-st., 9; Pier No. 4, North River, 9:15; Pier below Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. Leave the beach at 4 P. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore subsisting between the subscribers under the names of JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., in Paris and TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., in New-York, will be dissolved on the first day of September next by mutual consent. Mr. EBEN KIMBALL will continue to sign the firm names at New-York by procuration while in settlement.

JAS. W. TUCKER,
EDWARD R. ANDREWS.

PARIS and NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1871.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership to commence on the first day of September next, to do a General Domestic and Foreign Banking Business at New-York and Paris under the names of WALKER, ANDREWS & CO., at No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, and ANDREWS & CO., at No. 10 Place Vendome, Paris. Mr. EBEN KIMBALL will at New-York sign both names of the firm by procuration.

GEORGE WALKER,
EDWARD R. ANDREWS,
HENRY TURNBULL.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1871.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1871.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of JAMES ROBINSON AND CO. is dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. FREDERICK S. ROBINSON alone is authorized to settle the affairs of the firm and sign in liquidation.

JAMES E. ROBINSON,
FREDERICK S. ROBINSON,
CHARLES A. ROBINSON.

The undersigned will continue the business in his own name, and for his own account.

FREDERICK S. ROBINSON, No. 126 Pearl-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the copartnership heretofore existing between GEORGE B. SHARP and VALENTINE BAHR is this day dissolved. GEORGE B. SHARP.

NO. 33 GOLD ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1871.

The manufacture of steel and copper plates for engravers will be hereafter carried on at No. 33 Gold-st., by GEORGE B. SHARP.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

H. HENDERSON'S

FAMILY LIQUOR-CASES,

Each Case containing one bottle of

OLD PALE BRANDY,	HOLLAND GIN,
OLD RYE WHISKY,	OLD PALE SHERRY,
FINE OLD PORT,	OLD BOURBON.

Guaranteed pure and of the very best quality.

PRICE SEVEN DOLLARS.

Sent by Express C. O. D., or Post-office order.

H. HENDERSON, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LOTTA.

SECOND WEEK

of the versatile young artiste,

LOTTA,

who will appear

EVERY EVENING

in her dual character of

LITTLE NELL

and the

MARCHIONESS,

WITH THE SAME STRONG DISTRIBUTION OF THE CAST.

LITTLE NELL MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 1½.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store No. 711 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

JOSEPH K. EMMET,

in his great specialty of the German Immigrant, in Charles Gaylor's drama of

FRITZ,

OUR COUSIN GERMAN.

WITH NEW SCENERY, MUSIC AND MECHANICAL EFFECTS, and A POWERFUL COMPANY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

Debut in sensation drama and comedy of

MISS ADA HARLAND,

in Maeder's new romantic and picturesque drama of

LOLA.

THE WILL O' THE WISP ... ADA HARLAND.

MATINEE TODAY AT 2 P. M.

KIND TO A FAULT,

and THE WINDMILL.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RELIABLE PROTESTANT, a situation as cook in a small private family; no objection to assist with the washing; wages moderate, with a comfortable home in the City; the best City reference. Apply at No. 214 West 16th-st. for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, washing and ironing at her house; does up linens and fineries of every description in superior style; excellent references. Call or address Mrs. HIGGINS, No. 105 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, industrious girl to do cooking, washing and ironing or general house-work; is a capable, respectful and economical servant; City or country; best references given. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMStress; can cut, fit, and do all kinds of fine sewing; has Wheeler & Wilson's machine; will go out by day or week; would go to the country; best City reference. Call or address No. 35 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY respectable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly, and can give the best of references. Call at No. 333 West 40th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THORoughly competent respectable Protestant person as nurse or chamber-maid; unexceptionable City references. Call or address No. 206 West 27th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in a private family as first-class cook; understands all kinds of good cooking; excellent baker; best City and country references. Apply at No. 206 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as nurse; understands the entire care of children, and can be trusted; unexceptionable City references. Call until suited at No. 333 West 40th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young woman to go out by the day to do washing and ironing; understands it in all its branches; best City references. Apply at No. 150 West 28th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG German girl as lady's maid and seamstress; dress hair, operate, cut and fit after patterns, &c.; or nurse and seamstress; would travel with a lady. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, A situation as good cook and an excellent washer and ironer in a small private family; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address at No. 208 Lexington-av., near 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable married woman as wet nurse; from her first child; has got a fresh breast of milk; wishes to be examined if necessary by a doctor. Call at No. 1,321 3d-av., between 85th and 86th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman of about 30, as laundress, or chamber-maid and fine washer; can flute, and do up ladies fine muslins in the best manner; good City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, ABOUT 25, a situation as cook, or would assist with the washing; can cook all kinds of meats, soups, game; pastry, creams, jellies, in English or French style; City or country; good testimonials. Call at 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; can be well recommended from her last employer. Apply at No. 412 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and waitress; good references. Call for two days at No. 656 East 42d-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid and to assist in washing and ironing; will make herself generally useful; best City reference. Apply at 110 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress in a private family; best of City references. Call at No. 343 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. HILD'S.

ATTENTION, GIRLS.

Excellent situations ready for cooks, laundresses, house-workers, waitresses, girls lately landed, small girls, &c., at CARPENTER'S, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., ARE wanted, immediately, for situations now vacant, girls in every capacity, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

FAMILIES IN CITY OR COUNTRY wanting first-class help of all nationalities, can be suited, immediately at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

TO FAMILIES.—TO BE HAD ALWAYS the most desirable help, at French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A PERMANENT SITUATION to take charge of a gentleman's place or farm, by a smart, knowing, young Protestant American; understands farming and gardening, and care of all kinds of stock; with first-class reference. Address A. B., Box No. 194 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; willing to do anything required; any gentleman finding him by trial not the right kind of man, will charge him nothing for his time; best City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 217 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED ENGlishman, without incumbrance, a situation as coachman and vegetable gardener; can milk and will make himself useful; good reference. Address H. B., Kensico, Westchester County.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation to care for and drive horses, milk, &c.; is anxious for a situation, (at moderate wages,) and willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, SOBER and industrious man, a situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses; best City references. Call at No. 6 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a temperate, respectable man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is willing to make himself generally useful. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant single young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; best of City reference given; City family preferred. Call or address No. 117 West 37th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man; capable of taking care of a gentleman's place, greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, fruit, flowers, as well as vegetable gardening, &c. Address M. D., Box No. 199 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, SMART, SOBER single man a situation to take charge of a gentleman's place; understands thoroughly taking care of stock, farming and gardening; first-class reference. Address R. A. B., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man; a Protestant; has seventeen years' experience; good reference. Address R. R., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SWISS, SINGLE, A SITUation as gardener; understands the proper care of horses; testimonials of the highest character from his late employer. Apply at No. 15 New Church-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF STEADY habits, a situation as packer of Yankee notions; is competent of taking charge of a packing-room. Address C. P. MAGUIRE, No. 430 East 9th-st., City.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, a situation as coachman or groom. Apply or address S. B., No. 560 West 38th-st., Mr. Rasbin's.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, A BRIGHT, intelligent boy, about 17 years of age, who writes a good hand and is quick and correct at figures. Address, giving references, Box 130 Times Office.

OUT-DOOR WORK.—OBTAINING SUBscriptions to *The Aldine* is a pleasant and remunerative Summer occupation. The work itself insures a respectful reception, and it is only intrusted to educated and respectable persons to canvass. Send twenty-five cents for a sample copy and full information to JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, No. 23 Liberty-st., New-York.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV.—All professed and other cooks, chamber-maids, waitresses, laundresses, house-workers, &c., English, American, Scotch, German, French, and of all nations, wanted for good situations, City and country.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, A PROTESTant. Call at No. 108 East 16th-st., between 10 and 11 o'clock.

BOY WANTED—ONE THAT CAN COME well recommended for honesty. Apply at No. 250 Canal-st.

WANTED—A CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITress; a Protestant. Call at No. 108 East 16th-st., between 10 and 11 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

SECOND WEEK

of the unprecedentedly successful engagement of

MISS LYDIA THOMPSON AND HER NEW COMPANY,

whose performance at this theatre has marked a new era in the history of FIRST-CLASS BURLESQUE, and has been attended by a succession of CROWDED HOUSES heretofore unparalleled, necessitating the nightly announcement at 8 o'clock P. M. of

STANDING ROOM ONLY.

Seats should therefore be secured in advance

THIS EVENING and EVERY SATURDAY MATINEE,

the new burlesque in two acts upon the domestic tale of

BLUE BEARD,

supported by Miss Thompson and every member of her New Company, the most complete and powerful burlesque combination in existence.

EVENING—Open at 7½, over at 10½ o'clock.
MATINEE—Open at 1, begins at 2, over at 4 o'clock.

PRICES AS USUAL.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE

WILL OPEN SEPT. 2,

With the eminent artistes,

Mr. and Mrs. BANDMANN.

THE

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL GAMES

OF THE

NEW-YORK

CALEDONIAN CLUB

will be held at

JONES' WOOD,

ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 7, 1871.

JAMES FLEMING,

THE GREAT SCOTTISH ATHLETE,

and other prominent competitors from Sister Societies throughout the United States and Canada will take part in the Games.

ROBERTSON'S AND WALLACE'S BRASS AND STRING BANDS and the PIPERS OF THE CLUB will furnish music for the occasion.

DANCING MUSIC TILL 9 O'CLOCK.

TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.

JOHN WATT, Chief.

JAMES A. CRAIG, Third Chieftain.

NEW-YORK STATE FAIR,

TO BE HELD AT

ALBANY, OCT. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1871.

LAST DAY FOR ENTRIES, SEPT. 2.

The thirty-first Annual CATTLE SHOW and FAIR of the New-York State Agricultural Society will be held at Albany, Oct. 2 to 6, 1871.

THE PREMIUMS are open to all comers, residents of New-York, or non-residents, on equal terms.

ALL ENTRIES, except of fruits and flowers, must be made on or before SATURDAY, the 2d day of September.

The usual FREE TRANSPORTATION of property for exhibition is conceded by all the principal railroad and steam-boat companies within the State, and free one way by the Boston and Albany Railroad for New-England exhibitors.

For PREMIUM LISTS and all other information address NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, Albany, New-York.

REMOVAL OF THE OFFICE OF DODWORTH'S Band to the music-store of S. T. Gordon, No. 706 Broadway, New-York.

HARVEY B. DODWORTH.

Mr. DODWORTH respectfully offers his services to those who desire instruction on the cornet or other brass instruments. No. 706 Broadway.

$550,000 IN 721 CASH GIFTS.

Grand Gift Concert, Louisville, Ky., Oct. 31, 1871.

By authority Ky. Legislature, in aid Pub. Library, Ky. Principal Gift $100,000, 720 Gifts from $50,000 to $100. Whole tickets, $10; half tickets, $5; quarter do., $2 50. R. T. Durrett, Pres. Pub. Lib., Ky., Citizens' Bk., Tr. C. R. Peters, Manager. 120 Main-st., Louisville, Ky. Tickets and information at No. 8 Astor House, N. Y.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,

Manufacturers of

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES,

Offer their SUPERIOR INSTRUMENTS for CASH, or on INSTALLMENTS of TWELVE MONTHLY PAYMENTS. Catalogues sent by mail. Ware-rooms No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

MME. ECKSTEIN, ASSISTED BY her daughter and pupil, Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianist, lately arrived from England, begs to announce that she will give lessons on the piano-forte and in singing, at their Musical Academy, No. 303 East 9th-st., corner 2d-av.

"Miss Eckstein's reputation as a rising pianist is so well known that she has been styled a second Arabella Goddard."—*Editor Birkenhead Advertiser.*

MEETINGS.

B'NAI B'RITH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—To the members of the J. O. B. B. An annual general meeting of this Society takes place on SUNDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., for the election of officers and trustees for the ensuing year, and transaction of important business; also act on the following amendment: "That the fiscal year of the Society begin hereafter on the first day of January and end on the thirty-first day of December." By order of the trustees. S. HAMBURGER, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of August, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LOUIS H. ROSEY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE H SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALDEN M. BUTTERFIELD and CHARLES H. GORDON, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Alden M. Butterfield, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of September, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and second and third meetings of said creditors will be held at the same time and place under the provisions of the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the said act.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of August, 1871.

au9-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. LORING, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William W. Loring, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of September, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of August, 1871.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

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DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the District of New-Jersey.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC A. CANFIELD & JOHN H. LIDGERWOOD, bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey s. s. This is to give notice that on the 21st day of August 1871, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, against the estate of Canfield & Lidgerwood, of Morristown, in the County of Morris in said district, adjudged bankrupts on their own petition. That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law, and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 36 Montgomery-st., in Jersey City, before Thomas D. Hoxsey, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said District, on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.

C. E. SCOFIELD, Solicitor, No. 38 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, N. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OSCAR B. FLETCHER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Theodore B. Gates, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Oscar B. Fletcher, of Marlboro', Ulster County, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Kingston, N. Y., the 3d day of July, A. D. 1871.

FRIEND HOAR, JR., Assignee, Kingston, N. Y.

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PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, PENSION OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office, until the 1st of September, (proximo,) for eight hundred thousand (800,000) lithographed checks, for the use of the various Pension Agencies (fifty-nine in number) for the year 1872. Samples can be seen at this office, or at any United States Pension Agency.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by the bidder, with two competent sureties, that the bidder is engaged in the business of lithographing, and has the requisite facilities for the performance of the contract for which the bid is made, in a satisfactory manner.

The proposal and guarantee should be superscribed with the place of residence of the signers, and the proper date.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

J. H. BAKER,
Commissioner of Pensions.

THE COURT-HOUSE JOB.

A Final Decision Made by Judge Sutherland.

Mr. Cornell Versus the Controller and Commissioners—A Mandamus Granted—The Bill Honest and Just and "Must be Paid."

The case of The People *ex rel.* J. B. Cornell *vs.* Richard B. Connolly, Controller, and Michael Norton and others, came up yesterday before Judge Sutherland in the Supreme Court, Chambers. The proceedings, it will be remembered, are commenced by J. B. Cornell as survivor of the old partnership of J. B. & W. W. Cornell, for a mandamus to compel the Controller to pay them the balance of a bill for $65,000—of which one-half was paid in December, 1869, out of funds appropriated to building the Court-house, or to compel the Commissioners of the new Court-hous appointed in 1870, to pay the debt. Mr. Justice Sutherland decided the case by directing a mandamus to issue.

After reciting the affidavits on both sides, which have been very fully published already, Judge Sutherland says: Having stated the case made by the papers on both sides, and the only papers before me on this application (the, in form, three several motions, on three several notices, on one and the same affidavit, having been heard together and treated as one motion,) I will briefly state my conclusions:

1. The bill of the relator having been certified and verified by the Superintendent of the Court-house, and having been audited and allowed by the Board of Supervisors and approved by the Mayor and audited and certified to be correct by the Auditor, Watson, and paid in part by the Controller; and the relator swearing positively that all items in it are correct, and were actually furnished and delivered under and in accordance with the contract, and that the prices charged are the prices to be paid therefor by the contract; I do not think that the general allegation on information and belief, in the affidavit of Mr. Coman, one of the respondents and one of the Commissioners, that the bill is grossly extravagant, would justify me in entertaining a doubt that the bill was honest and just and correct, and that the balance due on it, with interest on such balance from the time of the payment on account thereof by the Controller, ought to be paid by some one or from some source.

2. Considering that the very general allegations of the relator in his affidavit, to the effect that payments had been made by the Controller out of the $600,000 raised under the act of April 26, 1870, without proper vouchers, and in violation of law, and that certain specified payments had been made to Garvey out of said $600,000, and out of previous appropriations largely in excess of what Garvey was entitled to, and that some of such payments to Garvey were made without the proper vouchers, and in violation of law, are made on information and belief merely; and considering that the Controller, by his affidavit, purporting to have been verified on the 14th of August, 1871, swears positively to the effect that he has no funds legally applicable to the payment of the relator's claim, and that all the moneys which had been authorized to be raised for the New County Court-house had been expended "in accordance with the statutes made therein, save only funds remaining in the County Treasury authorized and directed to be raised by the Legislature of 1871;" and that "no payments for or on account of said Court-house had been made by him unless in accordance with law as he is advised;" I do not think that I can or ought to issue a mandamus commanding the Controller to pay the relator's claim generally, or on the theory that he has funds applicable to the payment of the relator's claim raised under or appropriated by any act or acts of the Legislature passed prior to the act of April 19, 1871.

3. In view of the positive affidavit of the respondent and Commissioner Ingersoll, to the effect that all of the $200,000 stated in the affidavit of the relator to have been paid to the Commissioners or passed to their credit by the Controller, had been expended, &c., I think I can not, and ought not, to issue a mandamus to the Commissioners, commanding them to pay the relator's claim out of the said $200,000.

4. The relator, in his affidavit, says on information and belief, that $200,000, directed to be raised for the Court-house by the Act of 1871, had been paid by the Controller to the Commissioners. Commissioner and respondent Ingersoll admits by his affidavit that the Commissioners have received the $200,000 from the Controller, and says that they have expended the whole of it. The Controller says in one of his affidavits, (the last,) "that he has not issued or caused to be issued" the $750,000 of stock authorized to be issued by the act of 1871. He does not deny that he has paid to or placed to the credit of the Commissioners the $200,000. I must assume that the Controller advanced from some fund, from some source, $200,000, in anticipation of the issue of stock under the act of 1871.

By the seventh section of the act of 1871, $750,000 is authorized to be appropriated, to be expended, under the direction and supervision of the Commissioners, for the completion of the Court-house; and the same section directs the Controller, on requisition of the Commissioners, to "pay over to their credit such sum or sums as they may from time to time deem necessary for said purpose;" and by the same section the Controller is "authorized and directed to raise said amount ($750,000) on the stock of the County of New-York," to be of the usual form, and payable within twenty-five years of its issue. In view of my conclusions on other points of the case made by the papers, the only remaining question is, ought the Court by mandamus to direct the Controller to raise the $75,000, which he is authorized and directed to raise in or by the seventh section of the act of 1871 in the manner therein directed and authorized, or sufficient of that sum or amount to pay the relator's claim, and when raised, either to pay the claim himself, or to pay over to the Commissioners, on their requisition, to be applied to the payment of the claim by them, an amount sufficient to pay it; and ought the Commissioners, by the mandamus, to be directed to make their requisition on the Controller to pay the claim, or for the Controller to pay over to them an amount or sum sufficient to satisfy the claim? I have carefully considered the elaborate and able brief of Mr. O'Gorman mainly on this point, (and I really think it may be considered as really the only question on the case made by the papers,) and without pretending that the question is entirely free from doubt, yet I have come to the conclusion that it is the duty of the Court, on the case made by the papers, to try to secure by mandamus the payment of the relator's claim out of the $75,000 authorized and directed to be raised in and by the seventh section of the act of 1871; and that on the settlement of the order for a mandamus for such purpose, and of the form of the writ, the order and writ should be so worded as most likely and properly to secure such a result. I think that so much of the $75,000 as shall have been used in paying the relator's claim may fairly be said to have been expended for or in completion of the Court-house. I cannot believe that the Legislature intended that a building for the administration of justice should be completed, or considered as complete, until the honest and just debts incurred in its creation or completion had been paid or provided for.

Without even adverting to many of the considerations which have led me, under the circumstances of the case, to put a construction on the seventh section of the act of 1871, which will permit a mandamus to issue, in the best form to secure the payment of the relator's claim, out of the $750,000 authorized and directed to be raised by the Controller in and by that section, I will say that the controlling consideration has been, that I cannot see any ground for doubting that the claim is honest and just and correct, and that I cannot see that the relator has any remedy by action against the Board of Supervisors, or City Corporation, or Commissioners, or anybody, or person or persons. I see no way in which the relator can enforce payment, except by mandamus from or out of the $50,000, authorized and directed to be raised by the seventh section of the act of 1871.

The bill of the relator having been audited and allowed by the Board of Supervisors and approved by the Mayor, and audited and pronounced correct by the Auditor, and paid in part by the Controller, I do not think the relator was called upon or bound to present it, or the balance due on it, to the Commissioners for a re-auditing by them.

Let the form of the order and of the mandamus to be made and paid according to this opinion be drawn by the counsel for the relator, or one of them, and settled on motion.

E. R. Robinson and A. R. Lawrence, Jr., appeared as counsel for the relator; Mr. O'Gorman and Mr. Snell for the Controller, and Mr. Edelstein and Mr. Ambrose Monell for the Commissioners.

Smugglers in Prison.

Within the past few days the officers connected with the office of the Special Agent of the Treasury Department, Col. Frank E. Howe, have made arrests of a number of parties who are supposed to have been concerned in smuggling cigars into this port from Havana. The persons now in custody are John Conkler alias "Boots," Robert Baker, Jas. Dooly, Jas. Bergen, and Wm. Fisher. The prisoners were found on the steam-ship *Columbia*, and were at once lodged in Ludlow-street Jail, on a warrant issued by Commissioner Davenport. The examination has been deferred, in order to give the officers an opportunity to arrest other parties implicated with them. It is stated that several thousand cigars have been seized by the officers, which were taken under such circumstances as to fasten the proof of guilt upon the parties under arrest.

BURGLARS AT WORK.

Extraordinary Activity of House-Breakers—Singular Reticence of the Police.

The weeks of Summer, when hundreds of houses are vacant because of the absence of the occupants at the watering-places, are never left unimproved by the burglars, and this year they appear to have been abnormally active. Whether or not any or all of the many depredations upon dwellings lately committed have come to the knowledge of the Police, it is impossible to say, but it is certain that no information concerning them has been furnished at the Central Detective Office, where such things ought to be known, if anywhere in the Police Department. Day after day Capt. Irving or the officer in charge for the moment, has said in answer to the inquiry for news, "there is nothing." Except the arrest of Spence Pettus and the robbery of Mrs. DeCamp there has not been an item of interest or importance obtained from the Detective Office for many weeks. Yet all this time the burglars have been especially active and have nightly made forays upon the dwellings of citizens without ever suffering arrest, or any of the stolen property being recovered. Superintendent Kelso has declared that thieving has greatly declined, and has been sincerely amazed at the small number of robberies and burglaries lately brought to official attention. It is therefore not beyond the range of probabilities that the victims of the numerous crimes have failed to notify the Police of their losses.

That there have been such losses, and that they have been serious, is amply proved by facts which have leaked out in various ways. Besides the operations of the scuttle-thieves, which have lately come to light, it has just transpired that within the past few days no less than six private dwellings in a single neighborhood have been entered and rifled by burglars, whose operations prove them to have belonged to the professional class. All of these houses are in East Seventy-first-street, and one of them, entered on Saturday night by forcing open a rear-basement window, was ransacked from top to bottom; $115 in money and jewelry, silverware and other articles valued at $800 were taken. Another house two doors distant was broken into the same night and plundered of property worth $300, and at the same time the thieves pried open the front door of another house in the same block, but were frightened away by some cause before they had gained an entrance. Yet another house in the same block was tried during the same night, but the burglars could not get into it, and several houses in Lexington-avenue, near Seventy-first-street, were entered during the latter part of the week, from which property valued at more than $1,000 was carried away; one house in East Seventy-first-street was robbed in daylight of valuables estimated at $500. While these numerous depredations have been going on in one portion of the City, it is certain that the marauders have not confined themselves to the Nineteenth Ward. By accident an extensive burglary on the west side became public a day or two ago, and there is no doubt whatever, from the facts which have become known, that a burglar is lying in wait at almost every door, ready to take advantage of any opportunity which may be offered. Our citizens should know of these facts, and if any wonder should be excited that they do not come in fuller and more authoritative shape, it can be allayed by the knowledge that it is a rule of the Police Department to never permit a crime to become public unless the criminal is arrested. This occurs in very few of the cases, and our citizens are deprived of the warning which they would find in a true knowledge of the daring and industry of the criminals in their midst.

The International Yacht Race—The Cambria to be England's Representative—Letter from Commodore Ashbury.

The renowned cup won in 1851 by the yacht *America*, and since held by the New-York Yacht Club as a champion challenge against the world, and which was competed for last August by the English yacht *Cambria*, will in October be raced for again. Since Commodore Ashbury's defeat last year, a lengthened controversy, as to our right to send a fleet instead of a single champion vessel or representative vessel, as claimed by him, has taken place, but this was overruled by a majority of eighteen to one. The only surviving donor of the 1851 cup was then invited to give his opinion as to the intentions of the donors on this point, upon which he wrote a long letter stating that his belief that the New-York Yacht Club had taken a wrong view, whereupon the Club unanimously decided that the cup should be competed for in future by a single vessel only. For some time it was said that the *Livonia*, Mr. Ashbury's new yacht, would be the representative of England, but a telegram was received in this City a few weeks ago stating that she had been badly beaten, sadly disappointing her owner, and, further, that Mr. Ashbury had decided to again send the *Cambria* to American waters. The official challenge was expected with the *Russia's* mails, but owing to Mr. Ashbury having to obtain certificates from the various yacht clubs in order to constitute the *Cambria* a representative vessel, he was unable to get the documents ready.

The following letter was received yesterday by the Secretary of the New-York Club:

LONDON, Aug. 7, 1871.

To the Secretary of the New-York Yacht Club:

DEAR SIR: The certificates of twelve yacht clubs for the *Livonia* would have been forwarded to you, together with my challenge, but the result of a race in which that vessel was engaged in on Friday did not satisfy me, and I am going to fit out the *Cambria* to sail in her place for the cup of 1851. The change will make no difference in the arrangements, as your Club does not require the six months' notice, and certificates will be sent in due time.

The *Cambria* is appointed to leave England on the 1st of September, the same day as the *Livonia* would have sailed. Yours truly,

JAMES ASHBURY.

CHARLES A. MINTON, Esq., Secretary New-York Yacht Club.

It is not known what yacht will represent American yachtsmen. The *Sappho, Dauntless, Columbia, Dreadnaught* and the *Grace* have all been mentioned. The course will probably be three times round the Sandy Hook light-ship, starting from Sandy Hook Point.

The Italian Celebration—Letter from Gov. Hoffman.

The General Committee for the conduct of the forthcoming Italian demonstration met last night at Germania Assembly Rooms. Signor Sereno Breguglia presided. In response to invitations to attend the celebration, issued by the Committee, communications were read from the following: Uniana Fratellanza Italiana of Philadelphia and branch Society of Baltimore, signifying their intention to be present, the former one hundred strong and the latter fifty. From the North German Landwher, New-York, who will be represented by a delegation only, as the "new uniform for the general body has not yet arrived from Europe." The New-York Turnverein regreting their inability to attend in a body, as their "late festival occupied the members for five successive days," but a delegation headed by the President, will represent the society. From Gov. John T. Hoffman, as follows:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS,
ALBANY, Aug. 19, 1871.

N. Corradi, Esq., President:

DEAR SIR: Permit me to thank you for your very courteous invitation to witness the Italian celebration in New-York on the 25th inst., and to say that official engagements at the Capitol forbid my acceptance.

Yours very truly, JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

Horace Greeley regretted that "engagements made some time ago" prevented his being present. But the Italians have his entire sympathy. A letter was read from an old soldier of the wars of 1846 and 1861, and besides a late officer in the line in the volunteer service of the United States, and expressing his desire to take part in the celebration, and asking to be informed as to the arrangements.

When the Secretary had gone though the communications, the several committees reported progress, and subscriptions were handed in amounting to a large sum. It was announced that in addition to the festivities already made public, a picnic will be held on the afternoon of the 25th at Sultzen's Park.

An Oil-Train on Fire.

A train of five cars loaded with petroleum took fire from a spark from a passenger locomotive at the west end of the Erie Tunnel last evening, and the cars and contents were entirely destroyed within the space of an hour. The fire companies from Jersey City did not arrive upon the ground until the flames had enveloped the entire train, and the lack of facilities for obtaining water prevented them of being of any service. The loss to the Erie Railway Company is about $12,000. The track was obstructed for two or three hours and travel was suspended.

Attempt to Shut up a Wife in a Lunatic Asylum—The Lady Sues for Divorce.

An action for a limited divorce, brought by a wife on the ground of adultery, cruelty and inhuman treatment, at the Kings County Supreme Court, yesterday, elicited a remarkable story of domestic wrongs. About two months ago similar proceedings were instituted; and the case was sent before S. D. Lewis, who was to take evidence and report. Last Thursday the defendant, accompanied by his counsel, Mr. H. Bradshaw, called at the office of the Commissioners of Charities, in Brooklyn, and presented a petition, signed by Drs. Dwyer, De Barre and Young, setting forth that the plaintiff in the above case was of unsound mind, and should be committed to the Lunatic Asylum. On this petition the commitment was made out and the unhappy lady sent to the Asylum, where she was placed under the charge of Dr. McDonald, who, after having watched her pretty closely, stated yesterday morning in Court that he had been unable to detect the slightest symptoms of insanity either in her manners or conversation. Her friends declare that, while she is perfectly sane, the cruel treatment that she has received at the hands of her husband has completely shattered her nervous system. In view of this state of things Mrs. Manning's counsel, Col. Jack, applied to the Court for a writ of habeas corpus, which was granted by Justice Pratt, and made returnable at noon, yesterday, when she was produced, and after a short examination pronounced by the Court to be in perfect possession of her reason. She was, therefore, discharged. The report of the referee in the divorce suit was also filed yesterday morning, the decision being in favor of Mrs. Manning.

A RANDOM SHOT.

Shelling the Plymouth Rock—Exploit of a Fort Richmond Gunner.

As the Long Branch boat, *Plymouth Rock*, was passing out of the Narrows, yesterday afternoon, on her regular trip to Sandy Hook, her passengers were visited with a sensation altogether novel. The boat was just passing Fort Richmond, on Staten Island, at a distance of about a mile from the shore, and the passengers, as usual, had collected on the starboard side of the upper deck, to admire the beautiful picture presented by the frowning battlements and grassy slopes of the fort, when one of the black-mouthed cannon of the battery, which usually attract no more attention than if they were wooden "quakers," went off with a thundering report, sending a shell into the air, which came whizzing through the air surrounded by its circle of smoke, and fell in the very wake of the steamer, but a few yards from the stern. There it exploded with a second concussion, which threw a column of water into the air to a great height—fifty yards the excited beholders say—and shook the boat from stem to stern, upsetting chairs and tipping over glasses and china, which were spread out on the table in the restaurant cabin. The shell, luckily, burst under water, and did not do any damage. If it had struck the vessel, which it came very near doing, it would probably have sunk her, and could not have failed to produce great loss of life, as the upper deck was crowded with ladies and gentlemen enjoying the gay music which the band was playing. The excitement on board was tremendous, as it was generally supposed that the boiler had burst, according to the prevailing fashion of the day. Only a few of the ladies screamed, but many faces turned very pale, and there was a general rush to the after deck, whence there would be an opportunity to jump overboard if it should seem after mature deliberation to be desirable. The band stopped, in the middle of a tune, and the deck was crowded in a minute with an excited crowd of passengers mingled with deck-hands, gilt-laced officials, and white-aproned waiters from below, who had manfully run from their posts at the signal of danger. Some of the ladies could not be persuaded but that the Hibernians had got possession of the fort, and were determined to have a naval riot, and sink everything that went by, but this agitation was finally allayed by the assurances of the cooler heads, who saw that no damage had been done, and inferred that the discharge was an accident, and would not be repeated. The affair will be investigated.

Army Matters.

The following are the latest orders which have emanated from Gen. McDowell's headquarters:

[OFFICIAL.]

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW-YORK CITY, Aug. 19, 1871.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 178.—First Lieut. Asa Bird Gardner, First Artillery, Assistant Judge-Advocate of the Department, is hereby detailed a member of the General Court-martial ordered to convene at Fort Trumbull, Connecticut, on Monday, the 21st inst., by paragraph 5, special orders No. 175, current series, from these Headquarters, vice First Lieut. G. V. Weir, Fifth Artillery, hereby relieved.

Lieut. Gardner will proceed at once to Fort Trumbull, Connecticut.

AUG. 21, 1871.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 179.—The telegraphic instructions of the 19th inst. to the commanding officer Fort McHenry, Maryland, directing him to send the two strongest foot batteries at his post to report to Major Charles H. Morgan, Fourth Artillery, at Raleigh, N. C., are hereby confirmed.

First-Lieut. S. M. Mills, Jr., Fifth Artillery, will proceed from Fort Trumbull, Connecticut, to Fort Adams, Rhode Island.

After performing the duties there required of him by the Department Commander he will return to his proper station

AUG. 22, 1871.

[EXTRACT.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 180.—The leave of absence for seven days granted First-Lieut. H. C. Cushing, Fourth Artillery, in paragraph 1, Orders No. 126, Head-quarters Post of Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 18, 1871, is hereby extended until the 5th proximo.

By command of Brig.-Gen. McDOWELL.

CHAUNCEY McKEEVER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW-YORK CITY, Aug. 21, 1871.

[EXTRACT.]

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 179.—1. The telegraphic instructions of the 19th inst. to the commanding officer Fort McHenry, Maryland, directing him to send the two strongest foot batteries at his post to report to Major Chas. H. Morgan, Fourth Artillery, at Raleigh, N. C., are hereby confirmed. By command of

Brig.-Gen. McDOWELL.

The Lee-Avenue (Brooklyn) Church Scandal—Rev. Dr. Carroll's Character Vindicated by the Consistory.

For some days past rumors of a damaging character have been in circulation in the Eastern District of Brooklyn respecting the conduct of Rev. Dr. Carroll, the pastor of the Lee-avenue Church. It was alleged that the domestic affairs of the clergyman were in a state of disorder, and that he had acted rather indiscreetly with certain lady members of his congregation. The scandal was reported and somewhat magnified by some of the Brooklyn papers, and the allusions became so pointed that Dr. Carroll determined to silence all further reports by the publication of a card. In this document he refers to an official investigation which was made early in the present month by the Consistory of the Church, when he was entirely exonerated from all that could in any way prejudice his pastoral relations. The members of the Consistory, in their report, say that the result of the investigation has been to confirm their confidence in Dr. Carroll, and that the rumors referred to were never of sufficient authority to impair his usefulness, or to arrest the unprecedented prosperity of the church.

The Case of the British Bark Grace—Decision of the United States Commissioner.

United States Commissioner G. L. Lee gave at Savannah, Ga., on Friday last, the following decision in the case brought against Tunis G. Campbell, Hamilton Jackson, Wm. Street and Nero West, on the charge of entering into a conspiracy in violation of the Enforcement act:

I am called upon to decide if there are probable grounds to believe the defendants guilty of violation of the Enforcement act, so called. It is neither usual or necessary in a proceeding of this character to give at length the reasons which induced the conclusion to which the Court has arrived, but the evidence in this case, particularly the documentary part thereof, is of such a character that I feel it my duty to briefly advert to it.

The British bark *Grace*, Capt. Irvine, arrived at Doboy, near Darien, from New-York, on the 3d of July last, to load with lumber, and thence bound to Europe. Her seamen were articled for the voyage. Her ship's articles are in due form, and properly attested by the British Consul in New-York. Her seamen, or a good portion of them, shortly after the ship's arrival at Doboy, refused to do duty. Her Captain, as he was in duty to his employers bound to do, had them arrested and placed in jail to await the departure of the ship. He could do no less. He was distant from any point where he could ship a crew, and it was his duty to endeavor to keep the crew, who had contracted for the whole voyage. At this point commences a series of proceedings, instituted, apparently, by the defendant, Campbell, who, as a Magistrate, in my opinion, to say the very least, has grievously erred in judgment—to a degree that I can scarcely characterise as less than a persecution of Capt. Irvine, and through him, indirectly, of the owners of the ship and the shippers of the cargo, whose interests, by these proceedings, were undoubtly greatly damaged.

The proceedings in the defendant's (Campbell's) Court against the ship and Capt. Irvine, in the several cases presented in the testimony, are also, so far as they are disclosed by the records offered in evidence, irregular and informal to an extent that, in my experience, I have never seen exceeded. It is, in my opinion, particularly unfortunate that they should have been had in cases where subjects and property of subjects of a friendly foreign Power were made defendants, as they cannot but have the effect of bringing the administration of justice with us into disrepute, and injuring those commercial relations which we should all, both Courts and citizens, seek to protect and foster.

For these errors in judgment and law, as I conceive them to have been committed by the defendant, Campbell, he may possibly be liable in damages in proper actions brought by the parties aggrieved, but I am unable to come to the conclusion that he should be subjected to a criminal prosecution for their commission.

The other defendants seem to have been acting under Campbell's orders as executive officers of his Court, and, as I believe from the testimony, with the intention to carry out those orders, believing them to be legal and right.

However grievously then these defendants, or either of them, may have mistaken the rights, under the laws of the State and of the United States, of the parties to these several suits concerning which testimony has been introduced, I do not think there is sufficient evidence to show that there are even probable grounds to believe that these defendants entered into a conspiracy in violation of any of the provisions of the act to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment, and for other purposes.

The order of the Court, therefore, is that the defendant be discharged.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The Phœnix Society, a German benevolent association, at an annual meeting, yesterday, received a report showing that the society at present has 254 members. The receipts, during the year, were $2,459 63, and $1,613 56 were expended in aiding disabled members and the widows and orphans of deceased members. The following are the officers of the Society: President, E. Grundherr; Vice-President, W. Rasenberger; H. Feldmann, Secretary; Trustees, W. Grundlach, F. Rutz, J. Walkerberg, S. Linsemeyer and S. Friederich.

A new invention for boring rock has recently been tried at the quarries about the Central Park, consisting of a jet of grains of quartz thrown from a small pipe in a continuous stream, and driven by a pressure of 100 pounds to the square inch. Three cubic inches of marble, or ten cubic inches of soft sand-stone, are bored out in one minute, while at a higher pressure a hole can be made through a quarter of an inch plate of hard steel.

The annual picnic of New-York Typographical Union No. 6 will be held at Lion Park, corner of Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street, on Saturday afternoon and evening next. The music will be furnished by O'Brien's Band, and all who attend will be agreeably entertained. It is hoped that the affair will be an entire success, for none are more worthy a reward for their labors, whether they are devoted to pleasure or profit, than are the members of this organization.

The City Plasterer and other jobbers of the Ring have invaded the premises corner of Macdougal-street and Waverly-place, which were recently leased at the rate of $6,500 per annum, to be used as a temporary Court-house by Justices Shandley and Cox. The improvements are in progress, and promise to cost not less than the other jobs which have been executed heretofore.

The Orange lodge at the corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue has suffered to some extent since the riot by stones and other missiles being thrown in the windows. Some nights ago a number of men collected seemingly bent on creating a disturbance. Nothing came of it, however, but the Orangemen will change their quarters.

The Mathew T. Brennan General Democratic Association, partook of a clam-bake and barbecue at Lion Park yesterday. The company consisted of friends and supporters of the Sheriff, principally from the Sixth Ward, and the result of the entertainment can readily be imagined. The affair wound up with "dancing and general enjoyment from 7 P. M. to 2 A. M."

It is asserted that the Park Policemen who are detailed to duty in the small parks around the City do not visit their posts oftener than two or three times a month. They are paid $1,000 per annum for their services. The actual cost of maintaining these small parks might be made an item in the long-promised report of the Controller.

Company B of the Fifth Regiment, Capt Kloeber, and Company C of the same Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Ploeger, were yesterday at Hamilton Park engaged in an annual sharp-shooting practice, and in the evening gave a Summer-night's festival, which attracted a large attendance of visitors.

The Lese Verein, of the Nineteenth Ward, a popular German literary association, yesterday afternoon gave a juvenile festival at Jones' Wood, and a Summer-night's festival for the adults in the evening, which was a creditable affair, and fully enjoyed by those participating.

The Society of Brick-layers have succeeded in obtaining $4 50 per day from the majority of their employers, but others still pay $4 per day, and have obtained a supply of men, but it is said that if the increased rate is demanded it will be paid. No general strike has taken place among the unions.

A part of the property found in possession of Ellen Straus, alias McGibbon, alias Simpson, and Kate Knox, who were arrested last week on charge of being connected with the robberies lately perpetrated in the upper part of the City, was yesterday identified, and the prisoners were committed.

Mr. Eifler, the Principal of the Turn School, which, until the completion of the new Turn Hall, is located at Eagle Hall, corner of Delancy and Chrystie streets, is at present engaged in the formation of a boys' orchestra. The members are selected from the pupils of the Turn School.

A number of French citizens are making preparations to celebrate the anniversary of the proclamation of the French Republic on the 4th of September. The celebration is to consist of a picnic and a ball, which will be given in Hudson City on the 4th of next month.

The new ferry-boat *Farragut*, which is now near completion, will make her first trip on the day of the opening of the new ferry-house on the Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn side. The *Farragut* has a number of novel features in river navigation, among others, a bran new boiler.

Honora Connell, an old lady of seventy years of age, was yesterday knocked down and seriously injured by a truck driven by Richard Overton, on the corner of Beekman and Cliff streets. Overton resides in Brooklyn. The old lady was sent to the Park Hospital.

John Foley, aged forty years, residing at No. 20 Vandewater-street, while in a somnambulistic state, yesterday morning, walked out of a rear window of the first story, and, falling a distance of about twelve feet, struck upon his head and was almost instantly killed.

Coroner Schirmer held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of Patrick Looney, aged five years, who died at No. 952 First-avenue, from being accidentally struck by a plank thrown aside by Bernard Gillis, who was engaged in putting a car of the Belt line on the track.

The inquest in the case of Dennis O'Connor, who died from a stab-wound inflicted by John Cullen, has been postponed by Coroner Schirmer until this morning. Dr. Cushman made a post-mortem examination in the case yesterday.

Martin Kelly, a printer, was committed, yesterday, by Justice Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court, for being concerned in an assault upon Martin Dunn, of No. 28 Walker-street, during which the latter was stabbed in the left arm by a man named Cain, who has not been arrested.

Master Robert Shaw Minturn, grandson of Mrs. Shaw, of New-Brighton, has saved $3 out of his pocket money to become a member of Mr. Bergh's Society. This juvenile humanitarian will be elected at the next meeting of the Society.

The fifth annual picnic of the St. David's Benevolent Society will be held at Elm Park, Staten Island, to-morrow. The boats will leave the foot of Dey-street, North River, every hour from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M., except at 1 o'clock.

William Knoterer, a German, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital from burns received on the 17th inst. by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, at his residence in Hester-street, while he was attempting to fill it when lighted.

In the United States Court yesterday, before Commissioner Osborne, Paul H. Lachantier, a letter-carrier, was held for examination in $10,000 bail for opening letters which had been entrusted to him for delivery.

A lady in fine apparel, passing No. 163 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, was deluged by the contents of a pot of paint which fell from a scaffold at the fourth story. Her parasol saved her from a terrible blow on the head.

Michael Quinn, of Fifty-eighth-street, near Sixth-avenue, struck his wife yesterday with a paving-stone and broke one of her legs. Quinn was arrested and his wife was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

It is estimated that about three thousand billiard tables are in use in the many public saloons in the City. An average of twenty-five games a day on each table, would give seventy-five thousand games played.

An inquest was held, yesterday, by Coroner Keenan, in the case of Michael Peters, of No. 26 Oak-street, who died from injuries inflicted by the kick of a horse. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Hon. A. H. Laflin, Naval Officer, New-York; Hon. Richard Busteed, Alabama; Gen. G. H. Giddings, Texas; John R. Wilder, Georgia, and J. J. May, Washington, are at the Sturtevant House.

The Children's Aid Society sent out a party of 120 children, yesterday, to homes in Missouri, under the charge of the agent of the Society, Mr. J. P. Brace. Another party goes out in about two weeks.

The best animals of some of the leading menageries will sojourn at Central Park this Winter, without any expense to the Park Department other than feeding and keeping them.

Though the sewer has been removed which emptied into the East River at the Fulton Ferry, the stench at low tide is quite nauseating.

On Saturday next there will be a tub-race at Spuyten Duyvil, on the Hudson. A number of the most wealthy men along the river have entered their names.

A sewing-machine canvasser named Stephen H. Peet, was arrested on Monday afternoon for an aggravated assault on Mrs. Georgina Westervelt, of Jersey City.

A. S. Hadden, a vendor of patent window-slides, fell from a second story window in Green-street, Jersey City, yesterday, and was almost instantly killed.

A report that the yellow fever has made its appearance in this City through the medium of three sailors who escaped from Quarantine, is denied. Two men were brought to No. 128 Worth-street, one of whom, according to the medical authorities, was ill with the Aspinwall fever—a species of fever and ague. On Monday one of the men was discharged and the other was sent back to Quarantine.

Two hundred metallic burial cases were yesterday purchased on a foreign order to go to Alexandria, Egypt. It is supposed that they are ultimately destined to Persia.

An awning in front of No. 1,652 Second-avenue was set on fire, yesterday, from lighted matches being thrown upon it from the window. Extinguished before much damage was done.

Joseph Wilson, five years old, and residing in Canal-street, fell overboard, yesterday, at the foot of Thirty-seventh-street, and was rescued by Officer O'Neill.

George Connell, of Marblehead, Mass., fell overboard from Pier No. 30 North River, yesterday, and was rescued by Officer Spier.

The body of a man about forty-five years of age was found yesterday by a boy in the Passaic River, near Belleville bridge.

Mounted policemen made their appearance yesterday in West Fourteenth-street, looking out for fast drivers.

A fire broke out late last night in the printing office of J. H. Bleuler & Co., at No. 2 First-street. Damage, $250.

Large Croton pipes are being laid down in Fourteenth-street, west of Broadway and University-place.

BROOKLYN.

Timothy Hartigan, of No. 39 Union-street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday for driving a poor half-starved looking horse before a truck, heavily laden with stone. The poor beast had two sores under the saddle, the backbone was nearly bare for several inches, and there was a raw gall on each shoulder, under the collar. Hartigan swore there was nothing the matter with the horse, but his word was doubted, and the animal was stripped of his harness. He was locked up, and awaits his trial.

The *Westfield* inquest was continued at the Morgue, yesterday, by Coroner Whitehill. Messrs. B. M. Johnson and David Hurden, both practical engineers, were examined as experts. They expressed it as their opinion that the immediate cause of the explosion was low water in the boiler, but added that had the boiler been sound the explosion would not have occurred, even with the water as it was. In other respects, the evidence was similar to that given in New-York.

Charles Stark, a German butcher, residing at No. 491 De Kalb-avenue, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by shooting himself in the throat. The bullet passed through the neck in such a manner as to fail of the desired result. Drink and debt were the cause of the act. Stark was taken to the City Hospital.

Patrick Finley, a junkman, residing at No. 295 Gold-street, was arrested yesterday, on a warrant issued by Justice Buckley, for having stolen $250 worth of copper from John Gibney, of No. 59 Hudson-avenue. Finley is one of a band of land-pirates who infest the locality named, and steal everything that is movable.

Michael Hogan, of Flushing, was arrested a few days ago by one of Mr. Bergh's agents for driving a horse with a large raw sore under the saddle. The Police refused to take the prisoner before Justice Lynch. He was taken before Justice Buckley, who dismissed the complaint without hearing it.

The new ferry-house at the foot of Fulton-street is rapidly approaching completion, and will in all probability be ready for occupation sometime within the next three weeks. It has quite an imposing appearance.

Pauline Kinkel, of Atlantic-street, commenced suit against her husband, Balthazer Kinkel, for divorce, yesterday, on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. The parties have been married for four years, and the defendant keeps a lager-beer saloon.

A. Hillebrecht, a retail liquor-dealer in Ferry-street, Hunter's Point, was arrested yesterday by the United States Marshal for carrying on business without paying the special tax.

On Monday night H. Koch stabbed John G. Switzer three times in the body, at the corner of Clymer-street and Division-avenue, Williamsburg. Koch escaped, and Switzer lies in a critical condition.

LONG ISLAND.

The grand opening of the South-side Driving Park will take place at Babylon on Friday and Saturday. Four purses have been offered: One of $25 for horses that have never trotted better than 3 minutes; one of $75 for horses which have never trotted better than 2:50; one of $150 for horses which have never trotted better than 2:40, and one of $250 for horses which have never trotted better than 2:30.

At Hempstead, on Sunday last, Walter Wise, a boy of ten years, son of Mr. Benjamin Wise, of New-York, was running along Front-street at full speed, when a boy coming from the opposite direction stretched out his hand to intercept him. In order to evade the blow the runner moved to one side, and before he could check his velocity, struck heavily against a post used for hitching horses. Such was the force of the collision that the little fellow was thrown on his back, and after a single cry of pain he breathed his last.

A Mrs. Croweel, twenty-four years of age, and very prepossessing, lately visited Merrick Camp meeting with the notorious Hank Smith, recently acquitted on a charge of highway robbery, and nothing has since been heard from the couple. Mrs. Crowell left a husband and three young children.

The Queens County Democratic Central Committee meet at Jamaica on Saturday next, at which time the Subcommittee will report on the question of representation of Newtown and Long Island City in the County Conventions.

The rate of taxation in Hampstead village, this year, is sixteen cents on the one hundred dollars.

Today a gang of men will commence laying the rails on the Central Railroad, at Hempstead Plains.

Conrad H. Wurtz, of College Point, has been appointed Deputy by Sheriff Henry.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

At the close of a large and enthusiastic meeting of Republican electors of the town of West Farms, presided over by Mr. Jas. L. Wells, the following gentlemen were chosen as members of a new town committee for the ensuing year, viz.: Hugh N. Camp, F. W. Sonnebarn, A. M. Stanton, W. W. Niles, C. H. Swords, James L. Wells, J. W. Bolton, William Miller, and Mr. Ramsey.

The town authorities in New-Rochelle recently made an effort to close all drinking places on the Sabbath, and several persons have been arrested and fined for violation of the law. On Saturday night last the house of the local Magistrate, Justice Porter, was attacked, the windows broken, and an anonymous letter left upon the premises threatening him with death if he persisted in the discharge of his duty. An effort is being made to discover the perpetrators of this outrage.

The last rail of the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Chester Railroad has been laid.

STATEN ISLAND.

On Monday evening John Gray, of Stapleton, while returning to the shore in a small skiff, in which he had been out to moor his sail-boat, was upset within a few yards of land and drowned, though the water was only five feet deep.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Hudson County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals at their last meeting elected Henry Bergh an honorary member, and the Chairman reported that everything was now in full working order, and they were prepared to carry out the humane objects for which the Society was organized. It was ordered that Mr. Bergh be notified that the Hudson County Society was prepared to co-operate, as far as possible, with the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The Newark Society under the Presidency of Moses Bigelow, has accepted Mr. Bergh's offer to present a shield or emblem after that of the parent Society. Owing to the activity of the Hudson County Society in commencing operations, the officials of the Newark Society, which has been for some time only a Society in name, are taking a more lively interest in the good work.

Last evening, the Jersey City Board of Police Commissioners commenced the trial of Capt. Charles Mahon, of the First Precinct, upon a charge of outrage, preferred by Miss Green. The Commissioners sat with closed doors.

A horse attached to a truck ran away at the Hamburg dock, Hoboken, yesterday afternoon. A boy aged ten years, James Haggerty by name, was run over and was seriously injured.

The house of Mr. Francis Mackin, No. 21 Washington-street, Newark, and that of Mr. McLeod, in Gold-street, were entered by burglars during Monday night and robbed of property of slight value.

Rudolph Goeller, a boy seven years of age, was drowned in the Passaic River, at Meeker & Hedden's dock, in Newark, yesterday afternoon.

The body of Mrs. Jeneka Roeben, who had been missing since Sunday, was found in the canal, near the zinc works, in Newark, last evening.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Official advices from Rear-Admiral Lanman, commanding the South Atlantic Fleet, dated at Bahia, July 27, say that he was preparing to leave that port in the flag-ship *Lancaster*, for Rio. The United States steamer *Portsmouth* was at Montevideo, expecting to leave for the United States early in August. The *Wasp* was up the Paraguay River.

[Advertisement.]

Over 2,000 lives annually destroyed by kerosene can be saved by using DENSLOW & BUSH'S SAFETY OIL. Stands over 150 degrees fire test, and the safest and purest oil ever brought before the American people. No. 130 Maiden-lane.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
China	Aug. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Alexandria	Aug. 23	New-York	Glasgow.
Wyoming	Aug. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Bristol	Aug. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Koln	Aug. 24	New-York	Bremen.
Abyssinia	Aug. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	Aug. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Italy	Aug. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Pereire	Aug. 26	New-York	Havre.
Britannia	Aug. 26	New-York	Glasgow.
FOR RIO, VERA CRUZ AND HAVANA.			
South America	Aug. 23	New-York	Rio.
Cleopatra	Aug. 23	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Missouri	Aug. 24	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *Wyoming*, at 8½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for *double-paid letters* on Pier No. 46 North River until 10:20 A. M.... For Argentine Republic, Brazil, St. Thomas, West Indies, by the *South America*, at 1 P. M.... For Havana, by the *Cleopatra*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.;	2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.;	4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.;	1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.;	1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.	
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.;	2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.	
South, Through	5 A. M.;	7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.;	3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.;	3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.;	4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Russia, from Liverpool.—Rev. Dr. Schenck, D. Sinton, Mr. and Mrs. Cacho, Miss C. Cook, Miss Sinton, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, A. Lawson, J. F. Brown, F. A. Potter, A. L. Rives, A. Goodall, A. Sickles, H. P. Brady, J. Bradbury, Mr. Mason, Jr., J. W. Sheppard, J. Campbell, Mrs. E. J. Bartol and son, Mr. Perkins, Mr. Butler, J. H. Pratt, S. L. Boyd, Mr. Picard, F. Picard, Mrs. Picard, Miss Picard, Lieut. B. Lennard, C. B. B. Troup, Mr. Bishop, Mr. Simpson, E. R. Beadle, F. J. Chambers, Hy. Pelegrin, J. H. Fouts, Mr. Otin, Mr. Bosman, Jas. J. Macon, J. G. Olwares, Mrs. Collins' 2 servants, Mrs. Welch's servants, Mrs. Bird's servants, A. King, F. Hook, Mr. Wallack, Mrs. G. Richardson, Miss Fossenden, Mr. and Mrs. G. Fossenden, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Cumming, Marquis de Belignac, Mr. Huston, Hugh Brien, Mr. and Mrs. Furlong and child, Mr. Shepherd, Mrs. Huestan and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. Harkness and child, Miss Harkness, Miss M. S. Pratt, J. C. Paige, Mr. Berger, A. Conant, Mrs. Bird and child, Mrs. E. B. Kendall and child, Miss M. E. Kendall, Miss E. L. Sutbury, Miss A. L. Kendall, Miss Sutbury, Mrs. Sutbury and child, Mr. Bloomfield, Mr. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Grinnell, Mrs. Brown and maid-servant, Mr. Howland, Miss Febiger, Misses Welsh and niece, Mrs. J. Welsh, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Leacock, Miss Schilstone, Mr. Sewing and son, J. A. Wright, M. O. Kelly, Mr. Vanscythe, Mr. Gardner, F. B. Stewart and son, Mr. Leacock, H. Russell, E. H. Collins, J. E. Ferdinand, J. H. McLaren, George Feranghaudi, F. M. Stuart and man servant, R. B. Kellogg, A. C. Baldwin, Mr. Herzog, Mrs. Davis' maid, Mrs. Francklyn's maid, Mrs. Bruhl, C. B. Wain, Mr. Fisk, J. Glazier, Mr. and Mrs. McDentith, John Hart, Thomas Duncan, John Bancock, J. Steel, Mr. Gager, C. E. Robinson, H. A. Laurence, J. C. Scott, W. J. Hulley, Mr. Dunlap, Mr. Spear, Mrs. E. F. Smith, Miss Smith, F. H. Benas, Mrs. M. Blow, Miss A. Blow, Miss S. Blow, Miss E. Blow, 2 children and nurse, Mrs. Shepherd, Mrs. P. E. Blow, Mrs. F. B. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Thurber, A. Lent, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hatch, Mrs. Stebbins, Miss Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mack, C. W. Field, Mr. Field, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Francklyn, child and nurse, Miss French, P. H. Smith, Mr. French, Mr. and Mrs. C. Billings and child, Mr. Sutbury, Mr. Beals, C. McDowell, George Jenkinson, Mr. Foster, Rev. D. H. Doane, J. B. Pottes, E. Smith, Mr. Seligman, Mr. Hellman, Mr. and Mrs. Davis and child, J. McHenry, E. Macnamara, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Lee, G. A. Gordon, A. C. Harding, E. M. Block, George Harding, Alfred J. Field, Mr. Furlong.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5:17 | Sun sets.... 6:47 | Moon sets... 11:12

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 12:25 | Gov. Island. 1:14 | Hell Gate... 2:36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug. 22.

Cleared.

Steam-ships China, (Br.,) Macauley, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Wyoming, (Br.,) Whineray, Liverpool; Williams & Guion; Allemannia, (N. G.,) Barends, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; William P. Clyde, Parker, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; S. C. Walker, Sherrin, Philadelphia; A. C. Stimers, Davis, Philadelphia; D. Utley, Davis, Philadelphia; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Glaucus, Walden, Boston.

Ship Burmah, (Br.,) Moran, Antwerp, H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Barks Princess Alice, (Br.,) Francks, St. Hilliers, (Jersey,) Boyd & Hincken; Prof. Schweigard, (Norw.,) Svang, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.; Fidelio, (Ger.,) Kindt, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.; Celeste, (Br.,) Fullerton, Antwerp, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Imperador, (Norw.,) Jenssen, Dunkirk, Funch, Edye & Co.; R. H. Purinton, Crosby, Belfast, (Ireland,) Morrison & Co.; Western Sea, Harding, Alexandria, (Egypt,) V. Brown & Co.; Chattanooga, Freeman, Melbourne, Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Brigs Mary E. Leighton, Bray, Konigsberg, Moss & Ward; San Juan, (Br.,) Morton, Para, F. G. Gomerez; Harry & Aubrey, (Br.,) Briggs, Barbados, T. T. & F. A. Dwight & Co.; Leona, (Br.,) Quigley, Dorchester, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Humming Bird, (Br.,) Stephens, Halifax, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Kildare, (Br.,) Macomber, Halifax, N. S., Peniston & Co.; Fingal, (Swe.,) Tahlman, Dunkirk, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.

Schrs. G. W. Purnell, Prevost, New-Haven; Catharina, (Ger.,) Brunner, Elsinore, C. Tobias & Co.; Guiding Star, (Br.,) Merriam, Windsor, N. S., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Capella, (Br.,) Newcomb, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Susie Prescott, (Br.,) Glass, Lepreaux, N. B., R. J. Godwin & Son; Anna Maria, (Br.,) Cole, Shulee, N. S., Snow & Richardson; Franklin, Clark, Indianola and Lavacca, Tupper & Beattie; Martha M. Heath, Nickerson, Indianola and Lavacca, Evans, Ball & Co.; Clara Sawyer, Branscomb, Jacksonville, Bentley, Miller & Co.; Ida Grant, Condrick, Tom's River; Empress, Kennedy, Boston; G. W. Kimball, Jr., Hall, Boston.

Sloop President, Davis, Middletown.

Canal-boat C. Herrick, Wiltse, Oswego, National Transportation Co.

Arrived.

Ship Webster, Norris, Guanape Islands May 30, with guano to Hobson, Hurtado & Co.—vessel to Spofford Bros. & Co. Passed Cape Horn in 30 ds., with heavy weather; crossed the equator July 26, in lon. 41 30; in the North Atlantic had light winds and calms most of the time.

Ship Astronom, (N. G.) Klopper, Bremen 42 ds., with mdse. and 71 passengers to Unkart & Co. Had light winds and calms the entire passage; was 18 ds. W. of the Banks.

Ship Bridgewater, Sisson, Liverpool July 8, with mdse. to Williams & Guion. Had moderate westerly winds and calms throughout the passage; Aug. 10, lat. 43 N., lon. 37 15, exchanged signals with brig Alice M. Putman, from Bordeaux, for New-York, 26 ds. out; was in co. for several ds.; Aug. 22, at 7 A. M., Nantucket Point bearing N. N. W., passed a vessel bottom up, about 150 tons.

Bark C. E. Jayne, Hawkins, Liverpool 49 ds. with coal to order—vessel to Jonas Smith & Co. Took the N. passage and had moderate westerly winds to the Banks, from thence 21 ds. with light variable winds and calms. July 25, lat. 46, lon. 42, saw two large icebergs.

Bark Martha A. McNeil, (of Thomaston,) Watts, Sunderland 49 ds., with railway iron to C. W. Simonson—vessel to master. Had light westerly winds throughout the passage; has been 11 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Dupple, (N. G.,) Holtz, Hartlepool 63 ds., with railroad iron to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Took the N. passage, and had light W. winds and calms throughout; was 19 ds. W. of the Banks.

Brig H. D. Emery, (of Boston,) Small, Glace Bay 14 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had light baffling winds and calms throughout the passage; 21st inst. at 7 P. M., about 80 miles E. S. E. of Sandy Hook, saw a vessel of about 150 tons, bottom up.

Brig Flora, (Norw.,) Kloster, Port Talbot 67 ds., with railroad iron to order.

Brig Globe, (Br.,) Spicer, Newberg, for Windsor.

Schr. Larmatine, Butler, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. A. E. Safford, Powell, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. G. A. Twibil, Loungry, Philadelphia, for Norwich.

Schr. David Babcock, Falkner, Rockland, with stone to Bridge Co.

Schr. Ambassador, Wilson, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr Planet, Pratt, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Mail, ——, Richmond, Me., with lumber to master.

Schr. Equal, French, Rockland, with lime to James V. Haviland.

Schr. Astra, (Br.,) Pinery, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with lath to P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Schr. Francis Arthemus, Mitchell, Shulee, N. S., 9 ds., with piling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Henry May, Rackett, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Nath Holmes, Northrop, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. Ponder, Harding, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. H. Edwards, Edwards, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Greta, Florence, St. John, N. B., with lumber to order.

Schr. Delaware, Snow, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Pearl, Halsey, Saco, with lumber to Waydell & Co.

Schr. L. A. Brooks, Harris, George's Banks, with fish to Moon & Lamphear.

Schr. Massachusetts, Kenniston, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Albert Pharo, Grindell, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. July Fourth, Cobb, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Lucy Blossom, Chatfield, Salem, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jas. Henry, Wilson, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. H. B. Gibson, Bearse, Portland, with lumber to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Lizzie Mills, Armstong, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Olive Avery, Scott, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Nelson Harvey, Ferris, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Arctic, Hall, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. J. G. Babcock, Milton, Philadelphia, for Norwich.

Schr. American Eagle, Shaw, Philadelphia, for Pawtucket.

Schr. J. H. Bartlett, Harris, Philadelphia, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Robert Palmer, Darbol, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Northern Light, Foster, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Minnie Kinnie, Parsons, Philadelphia, for Norwich.

Schr. William Carroll, M. Fee, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Porto Rico, Wentworth, Rondout, for Portland.

Schr. M. L. Colson, Ferress, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Sarah Ann, Freeman, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Rightaway, Allen, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Bramhall, Hamilton, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Sunnyside, Bradley, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Yankee Boy, Knowlton, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Express, Carroll, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Charles W. Bentley, Bennett, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Greenwood, Ryder, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Surge, Ryan, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Charles E. Smith, Smith, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Republic, Lynch, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Chas. Heath, Carroll, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Joe. Hall, Branard, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Evening Star, Lynch, Port Johnson, for Hartford.

Schr. Ned Sumter, Shaw, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. R. Lerch, Pendleton, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Wm. B. Darling, Smith, Portland, with lumber for Elizabethport.

Schr. General Washington, Peck, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Susan Center, ——, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. B. H. Irons, Irons, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Sea Dog, Allen, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Eliza E., Bogart, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. Fashion, Jones, Port Johnson, for Fall River.

Schr. Emma, Baiter, Port Johnson, for Taunton.

Schr. Bay State, Hart, Port Johnson, for Taunton.

Schr. Pacific, Wass, Addison, with piling to master.

Schr. Mora, Bowley, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Vesta, ——, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Iona, Miller, Philadelphia, for Norwich.

Schr. Escort, Forester, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Oregon, Mason, Rondout, for Portland.

Schr. Covo, Pickering, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. David, Bliss, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Mail, ——, Portland, with lumber to master.

Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. M. McCloskey, Kelly, Rockport, Me.

Schr. M. C. Van Cleaf, Hull, Rockport, Me.

Schr. S. M. Tyler, Haskell, Deer Island.

Schr. Eliza Pharo, Sherman, Providence.

Schr. Z. Stratton, Stanley, Calais.

Schr. Blackstone, Weeks, Boston.

Schr. May Day, Adams, Frankfort.

Schr. S. J. Smith, Clark, Hartford.

Schr. Dart, Williams, Stamford.

Schr. Eclipse, Dixson, Northport.

Schr. Victor, Hart, New-Haven.

Schr. Harmona, Burgess, Bridgeport.

Schr. J. B. Young, Barrett, New-Haven.

Schr. Flora Temple, Davis, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Fountain, Bennett, Fall River.

Schr. John Wright, Dickens, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Wright, New-Haven.

Schr. Pavilion, Allen, Vinalhaven.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, E.; clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Allemannia, for Hamburg; Leo, for Savannah; Volunteer, for Wilmington, N. C.; Isaac Bell and Wm. P. Clyde, for Norfolk, &c.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—Arr. ship Akbar, from Calcutta; brigs Haitienne, from Cape Town; Susie J. Strout, from Philadelphia; J. W. Drisko, from do.; schr. Charles Russell, from Goree; Lord of the Isles, from St. John, P. R.; Sybil, from Ponce; M. M. Pote, from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 22.—Arr. steamer Falcon from Baltimore. Off the port, steamer Manhattan, from New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 21.—Arr. schr. Hattie E. Sampson, Philadelphia, for Portland; John L. Tracy, from do., for Boston; Franconia, from Elizabethport, for do.

22d.—Arr. schrs. Sophie Wilson and Armenia Bartlett, from Philadelphia, for Boston; Josiah Whitehouse, from Georgetown; Para, from Hoboken, for Portland.

Sld. schrs. Armenia Bartlett and Sophie Wilson.

Miscellaneous.

Bark Stabberstadt, (Norw.,) Larsen, from London, which arr. the 21st, reports: Had westerly winds to the Banks, from thence 21 ds. with light winds and fogs; Aug. 1, on the Banks, spoke fishing schr. Hannah Stone, (of Beverly,) 600 quintals of fish; all well.

Schr. Juno, Woodman, from Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey, while passing through Hell Gate yesterday morning, about 5 o'clock, ran ashore on the Gridiron and took fire. She will be a total loss.

The sloop Oregon, Wilson, from Providence, reports the steamer Wyoming, from New-York, sunk at 2 P. M. on the 21st, one and a half miles W. of Point Judith.

Spoken, &c.

Aug. 21, off Montauk, passed ship Christel, (N. G.,) hence for Bremen.

Aug. 19, lat. 34 28 N., lon. 71 34, brig Guiding Star, hence for Galveston, 9 ds. out.

July 25, no lat., bark Wentworth, (Br.,) from Newcastle, for Providence.

Aug. 13, lat. 48, lon. 56, ship Albert, (N. G.,) from Hamburg, for Philadelphia.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Allan steam-ship North American, Capt. Trocks, from Baltimore, arrived at Liverpool today.

The Allan steam-ship Austrian, Capt. Brown, from Quebec Aug. 12, touched at Moville this morning, and proceeded for Liverpool.

BREST, Aug. 22.—The General Transatlantic steam-ship Ville de Paris, Capt. Surmont, from New-York Aug. 12, arrived at this port today.

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